HITLER

IN DER

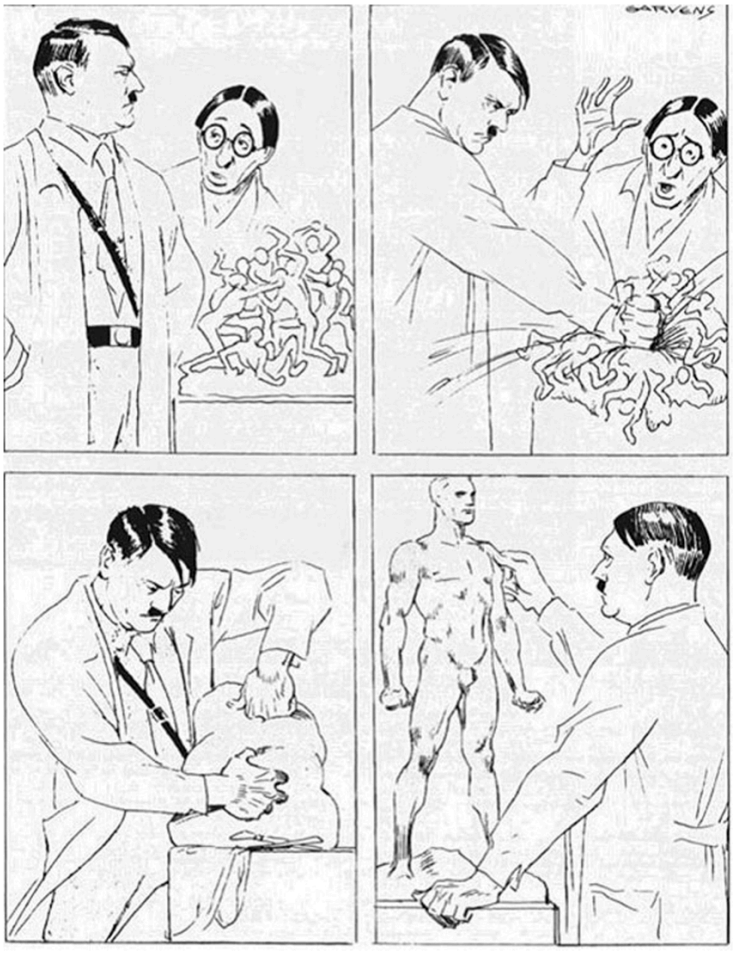
KARIKATUR

DER WELT

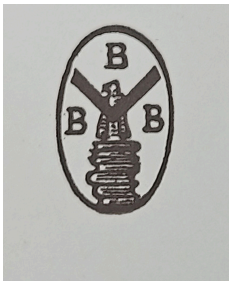
Hitler in the Caricature of the World

or,

Action and Ink



A collection of images by Ernst Hanfstaengl



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Twenty-first to thirtieth thousandth

The great man emerges more greatly in the ways in which his opponents disfigure him. This book confirms this truth once again. For Hitler, distorted in distorted images, mocked in mocking images, ridiculed in ridiculous images, strode his way unwaveringly upwards to power!

Around 100 true-to-original caricatures of the Führer and Chancellor from the world's press have been strikingly refuted in the text. That saying still stands: many foes, much honor; a sensational proof of the worldwide importance of Adolf Hitler.

"What the present thinks doesn't matter to me; what the future hopes from us, we must fulfill."

Adolf Hitler, at the district meeting in Erfurt on June 18th, 1933

For the Introduction:

My plan for this book arose in the early spring of 1932; at a time when Adolf Hitler had gained millions of followers in Germany, it seemed necessary to round off the documentation of his rise with a book like this.

The great one emerges more greatly in the ways in which his opponents disfigure him.

While reviewing the increasingly extensive material, the moment seemed greater and greater to have this material made known to the public; meanwhile, the increasing domestic political tension in Germany in 1932 soon made it clear to those in the know that the takeover of power by the National Socialist movement could no longer be delayed.

We decided to postpone the publication of the book until the leader had actually achieved his first goal, because one looks at the enemy's spite after victory more calmly than in the moment of battle, and no refutation of all these misrepresentations and distortions could be more effective than that given by his success.

If the national survey of January 30th, 1933 seemed to offer the conclusion to the material collected during the triumph of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, it immediately became clear that, at the moment when the redemptive storm of enthusiasm swept through all hearts within Germany, the realms outside Hitler's rise to power triggered a storm of infamy and slander in certain circles within its borders. Extending this collection, at least in part, to include this material was all the more attractive because the Chancellor and Führer has now provided such outstanding evidence of his statesmanship that the daily mockers in front of the world have become more pitifully ridiculed, and the sublime belittlers have become little more than ironic examples - the cartoonists became caricatures of themselves; actions have defeated ink.

Berlin, August 1933

The Publisher

"Pamphlets should be hung lower!"

- **Kaiser Frederick II**

It was with particular pleasure that, in agreement with my leader Adolf Hitler, I complied with the publisher's request to put together a work that deals with caricatures around and about Hitler.

I, like few others, have been lucky enough to experience the development and growth of the National Socialist Movement from its beginnings, in the immediate vicinity of its founder and leader. I have been close to him through almost all phases of this man's gigantic struggle, in the happiness of his successes as well as in the bitterness of the many disappointments that he was not spared along the way. My work as the NSDAP's foreign press chief exposed me early and permanently to the criticism that both foreign and domestic people were increasingly turning towards the leader's measures in images and words.

The present book is therefore not created without a certain feeling of satisfaction, as it gives me the opportunity to make a selection of the many pictorial mockeries and slanders available to the public for the first time in a closed compilation; images and statements that were presumptuously believed to obstructed the path of this man of action, and myself to point out the disproportion between invention and truth.

As luck would have it, it is precisely these days that the world public is given the opportunity for the first time, through the English edition of Hitler's "Mein Kampf", to form an immediate judgment about this man, all of his willpower from before, based on his own description of his life, which was selflessly dedicated to the great German ideals. Even the broadest foreign public is thus in a position to contrast the distortions presented in this book with the true reality of Hitler, which comprises a life full of endless struggles, disappointments, tensions, bitterness, surprises and successes; every year it emerges more clearly that this man is a indomitable figure of pure will and action.

It is inevitable that foreign countries will decide to deal honestly with the problems of National Socialism, for only to the extent that foreign countries are willing to recognize the undeniably deep content of this new German worldview can other peoples also hope to find the paths that promise salvation from the impending world catastrophe.

All I would like to ask my readers to do is to look at these cartoons carefully, without prejudice, and compare them to what has really happened. Very soon the glaring difference between the "ink" and the "actions" will become apparent. What does the poor exaggerations of a world press mean compared to the contrasted consistency of the leader's political actions and the symphony of his successes?

Hitler has honestly risked his fight against communism and Marxism in a real heroic struggle, and he has honestly won. As a true leader, he carried it out alone, almost without any help - he was forced to go through the decisive turning points in his political struggle against a world of adversaries with only a few tried and tested friends; it's no wonder that the trace of a memorable journey from Braunau in 1889 to Berlin in 1933 has occupied the minds of the whole wide world.

Frederick the Great made the pamphlets that were once inflamed against him "hang lower". By approving this book of mine, which is a collection of the most significant cartoonish denigrations of his person, the Führer is following this great example.

Berlin and Berchtesgaden,
August 1933

The Publisher

The Pictures

This collection makes no claim to completeness. A whole series of caricatures of Hitler were not reproduced for aesthetic reasons. The task of this book seemed to me solved if an excerpted reproduction of the graphic hostility towards Adolf Hitler in the press all over the world demonstrated the growing significance of his assessment and the increasing hostility, i.e. greatness, of his person.

For this reason, I have structured the material according to time. In view of the large number of events that have taken place over the last 14 years, this seemed to me to be necessary to make things easier for the reader. At the same time, there was also an obligation to recall the course of the time period covered in the pictures in a short summary to the reader:

After the founding of the National Socialist German Workers' Association in Munich in 1919, the public initially paid no attention to this movement for years and no one thought that the German freedom movement would one day arise from the small band of several men. Only a few who stood near this circle would have recognized the future liberator; this explains why there was a lack of caricatures about Adolf Hitler in the first four years of his struggle; it is only when a man is recognized as politically important that the host of opponents attack him with pen and ink. Only when, on November 8th 1923, Hitler made the bold decision to openly confront the secret opponents of German unity with arms; only when, on November 9th 1923 the square at the Munich Feldherrnhalle was colored with the blood of German patriots; only when the great Hitler trial in Blutenburgstrasse drew the eyes of all of Europe, indeed the world, to Hitler, the November 1918 press suddenly began to recognize in this man a determination and a strength of will. They feared that he would one day be able to free Germany from the humiliation of 1918 that they had brought about.

As is well known, Adolf Hitler was sentenced to five years in prison and imprisoned in the Landsberg am Lech Fortress. To all his opponents he seemed a dead man, and he was bound to be ridiculed.

I begin my appreciation of the series of images in this book with a memorable memory from 1924. It was in the first months of that year when, on an occasional visit to the Landsberg Fortress, I brought the Führer a number of "Simplicissimus" that had just been published, one of the front pages being a fantasy image mocking the prisoner Hitler: "Hitler's Entry through the Brandenburg Gate" - an April Fool's joke. Apart from the political ignorance that spoke from the picture, there was something else that concerned me; namely, the thought that this could be a future event that was unintentionally perceived in a visionary way. When, in this combination of thoughts, I uttered the words: "Yes, yes, it will happen again," this very caricature became the secret inner drive for all of us to make what seemed impossible at the time, in April 1924, possible.

At the end of 1924, Hitler was released from prison. Hardly anyone around the world took notice. On August 21st, 1925, Hitler was all the more undisturbed and was able to begin again to reorganize his

supporters, because the only undiminished resolve that lived in him was to do everything in his power to ensure that internal peace was restored in Germany, that the shame of the November 1918 days were erased, and its subsequent events would be impossible to recreate. Banned from speaking for a long time, he was able to develop his party even more unnoticed from year to year.

In the Reichstag election on May 20th, 1928, the National Socialist German Workers' Party entered the Reichstag for the first time with 12 seats. Little respected, yet suspected and spied on, a systematic opposition set in on the part of the government circles at the time, especially since no one wanted to believe Hitler's repeated assurances that he would now pursue his political goal through constitutionally legal means. The Reichstag election on September 14th, 1930 brought Hitler's opponents a great shudder: a growth for the NSDAP of 107 seats from 12 the previous election. A few days later, on September 25th, 1930, Hitler appeared as a witness in a high court trial before the Reich Court in Leipzig. Based on the above-mentioned election success of September 14th, this appearance attracted the attention of the entire political public. Here the leader had the opportunity to present his big ideas in front of a high forum for the first time - and in one fell swoop he was the victor in a new battle. It can be clearly seen that from now on the newspapers will be paying a lot of attention to him again. Everything he does or doesn't do is watched with suspicion, twisted, distorted and mocked. The opponents now suspect the enormous power of the National Socialist world of thought, sense its danger, and are trying by all means to destroy these successes and to prevent any further rise of the movement. The Reichstag created new rules of procedure just to silence these 107 brown shirts - this faction then left the Reichstag - and avowedly insisted on increasing educational activity among the people. This happens with a strength and impact of previously unknown proportions.

The year 1932 legally required a new election of the Reich President. Out of the desire to secure its own chancellorship, Brüning's government at the time attempted to extend the Reich President's term of office through parliamentary agreements at the end of 1931, bypassing a new election. This plan failed due to resistance from Hitler - who sought an open electoral battle. This battle happened. Hitler himself was nominated by his movement as a candidate for the post of Reich President. The election of March 13th, 1932 resulted in 11.3 million votes for Hitler. A runoff election was necessary. This second presidential election increased the number of Hitler's followers by another 2.1 million. As is known, the majority fell to the elderly Field Marshal von Hindenburg.
Later elections that year in several states continued to show new successes for Hitler's party. The Brüning government began to intensify its fight against the National Socialist movement. This began on April 13th, 1932 with the ban on the SA and SS and all their subdivisions. Cheap excuses for alleged treasonous activities were at hand. This measure ended with the Reich Court's determination that these accusations were unfounded and with the Reich President's dismissal of the Reichswehr Minister Groener and the Reich Chancellor Brüning. The von Papen government was formed, which soon dissolved the Reichstag. This gave Adolf Hitler the opportunity to once again compete with the competing parties in an open electoral battle. This Reichstag election on July 31st, 1932 increased the number of National Socialist representatives to 230.

Contrary to all expectations and constitutional custom, Adolf Hitler, the leader of what was now the strongest faction, was not offered the chancellorship, but only the vice-chancellorship. Hitler refused. The Papen government then tried to govern without Hitler's help. Their failures in this regard ended with another dissolution of the Reichstag. The following Reichstag election on November 6th, 1932 gave the National Socialist German Workers' Party 196 seats. Again, Hitler did not yet come to power. Rather, the Reich Chancellery passed to General von Schleicher.

The long-term impossible position - to keep the overwhelmingly strongest party away from the decisive leadership of the state - led to the inevitable conclusion: at the end of January 1933, General von Schleicher had to resign. On January 30th, 1933, Reich President von Hindenburg offered Adolf Hitler the chancellorship. The leader had thus accomplished his first goal.

With an elementary outburst of popular enthusiasm, the alliance was concluded between the heroic past of the German people, the aged Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the energetic youth of the present, embodied in Adolf Hitler and his triumphant movement, and the will to build a better future through the Reichstag election on March 5th, 1933.

This is broadly how the path of political action and outstanding leadership ran along with Adolf Hitler from 1919 to the present; as I will explain in the following pages, those years have been distorted in caricatures, ridiculed in mockery and mocked by his enemies. Whether these enemies will continue to do this I do not know; what I do know for sure is that Hitler will continue on his path undeterred, even when ridiculed and blamed, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

I deviated from the chronological order of the images for the portraits of the Führer and the denigrations of the swastika. Here the material made it seem necessary to put it together in groups. Where I have given brief explanations of the individual caricatures, these are compared to the illustrations. I offer the explanations under these keywords to prove a point, that "actions" defeat "ink".

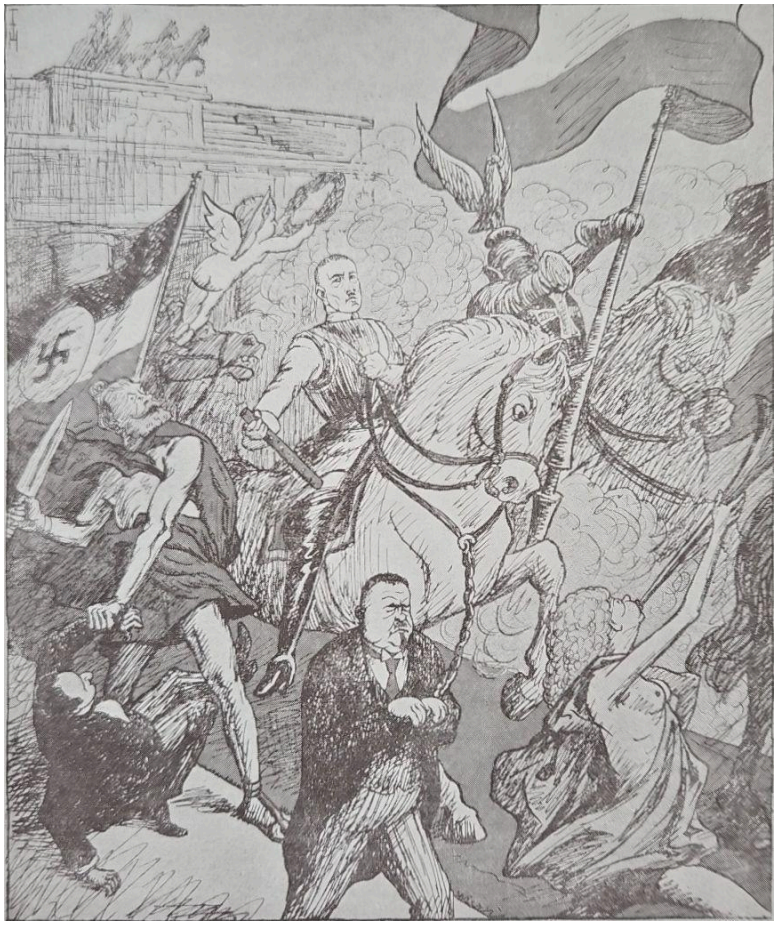
In order to inform readers about the character and meaning of the origins from which the caricatures are taken, I have added a newspaper list to the picture collection, which contains everything worth knowing about the place of publication, the political stance, the circulation of the papers and the like.

In addition to my own collections, I owe the templates for this book to the publisher who inspired me to do the work, as well as to a whole series of party members and friends living at home and abroad. My special thanks go to Mr. Sefton Delmer and Dr. Karl Bömer. Above all, however, I would like to express my gratitude to the deputy leader, Comrade Rudolf Hess, for his understanding, cooperation and support.

Ernst Hanfstaengl

Image: Ernst Hanfstaengtl and Adolf Hitler

The First of April



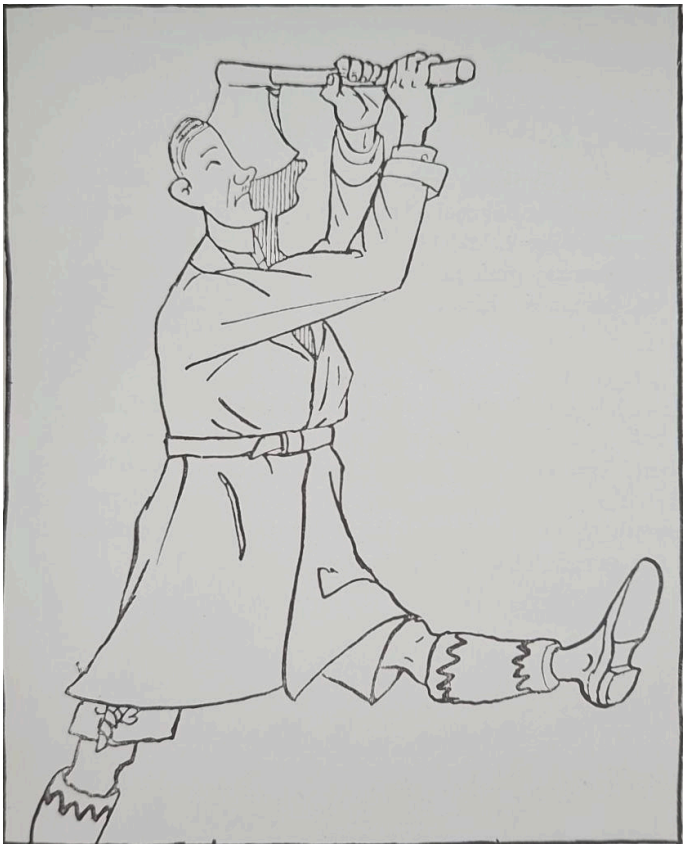
"Hitler's Entry into Berlin"

"Simplicissimus", Munich, April 1st, 1924

Ink: What was presented here as a foolish April Fool's joke on April 1st, 1924 - in mockery of Adolf Hitler, who was imprisoned at the Landsberg fortress - as Hitler's entry through the Brandenburg Gate, is in the most dignified way on January 30th, 1933, proven true with Hitler's seizure of power.

Action - now, reality.

(see also page 9)

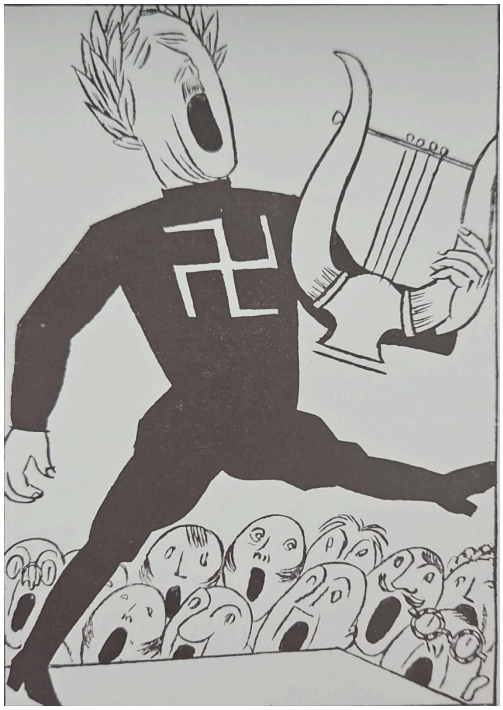


"The National Socialists will split until Hitler alone remains, and he will split too."

"Simplicissimus", Munich, January 2nd 1928

Ink: In January 1928, "Simplicissimus" believed that the NSDAP would split so often in the future that only Hitler would remain.

Action: The NSDAP may not have split, but Hitler is in fact the only one left, albeit in a completely different sense: besides Hitler, there are no longer any parties or party leaders in Germany today.

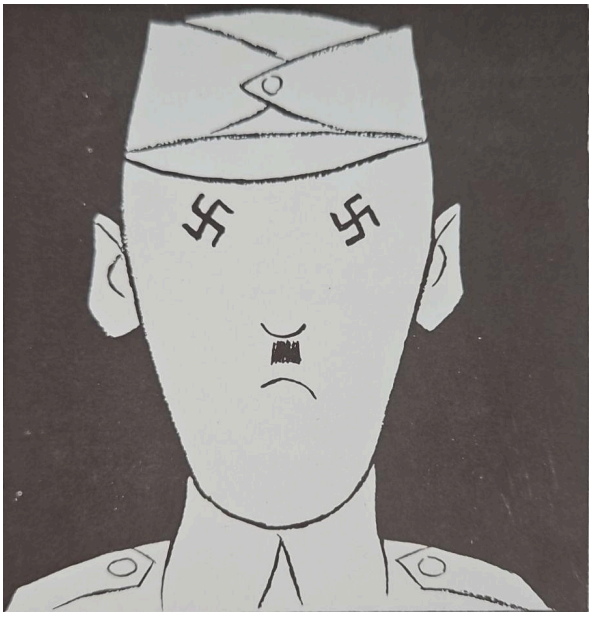


"Hitler meant no harm; he was always just a lyricist."

"Simplicissimus", Munich, January 16th 1928

Ink: This caricature is based on the Munich Committee of Inquiry that the Bavarian State Parliament set up on July 31st, 1924 "to investigate the events of May 1st, 1923 in Munich and the efforts in Bavaria that were directed against the imperial and state constitutions", which took place in the period from September 26th to November 9th, 1923.

Action: The course of the National Revolution in the spring of 1933 and its masterful control by the Führer has sufficiently proven that Hitler did not lead Germany into frivolous ventures with the National Revolution, but rather led him to a well-controlled, lasting order.



"The number of votes is not important - the name Adolf says it all!"

"Simplicissimus", Munich, June 11th 1923

Ink: With this first portrait caricature of Hitler that appeared in the press, in conjunction with the text "Number of votes is not decisive" - the name Adolf says it all!", an attempt is made to mock the Hitler movement and Hitler himself.

The fact is that, in refutation of this claim, Hitler only came to power through the ballot; Hitler's personality actually provided the basis for obtaining this victorious number of votes.

Hitler in April

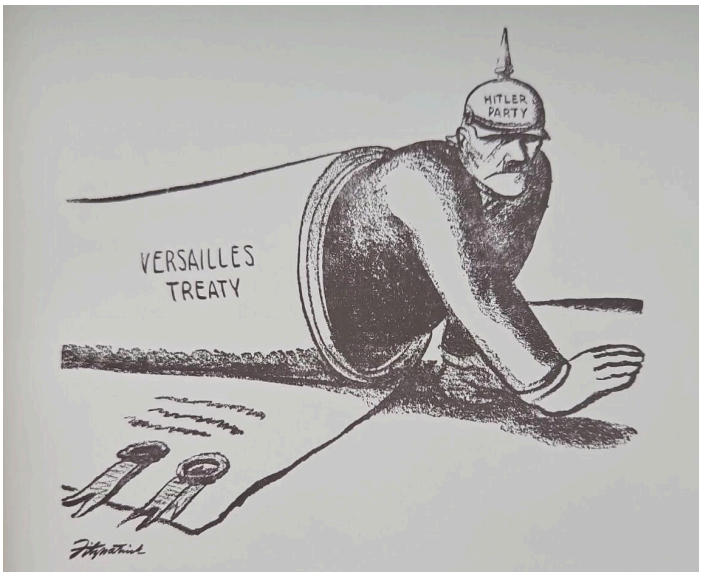
"Once I wanted to march to Berlin. Now my sub-leader Frick is getting involved in a battle near Jena..."

"Ulk", Berlin, March 28th 1930

Ink: With this drawing, the "Ulk" wanted to show that they considered the entry of the National Socialists into the government of the state of Thuringia in the spring of 1930 to be a bad April Fool's joke, which would result in a serious political defeat for the NSDAP and the departure of Hitler.

Action: Success, like April weather, changes frequently. In this case it wasn't Hitler who left, but the illustrating prophet. Today all of Germany is Nazi, and the false prophet and his followers have personally suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Hitler. The joke has lost its fun.

The Source



"Saint Louis Post-Dispatch", October 18th 1930

Ink: This is the first time that the foreign press has dealt with the NSDAP, which had grown to 107 seats in the Reichstag in the election of September 14, 1930. The picture refers to the "Hitler Party" as pre-war Germany because of its rejection of the Treaty of Versailles and the Young Plan.

Action: The "Hitler Party" has now by no means created "pre-war Germany" but rather a new Germany. The most remarkable thing about the picture seems to be that it is not the National Socialist Party with its official name that is spoken of, but rather the "Hitler Party", which is clear evidence of the assessment of the leader as a personality.

Hitler at the Berlin Stock Exchange

"The Berlin bankers have decided to list Adolf Hitler on the stock exchange. When he first appeared he was warmly greeted and carried on his shoulders through the hall."

"Die Welt am Abend", Berlin, November 5th 1930

Action: It was not the banking princes who introduced Hitler to the stock exchange, but Hitler who removed this type of banking prince from the stock exchange.
The only thing that is correct about this picture is that when Hitler came to power, the prices on the Berlin stock exchange rose.

"Auwi" with Adolf

Image Translation: "Newspaper report: Prince August Wilhelm has joined Hitler."
"Dear Adolf, I'll get in touch; you're such brilliant socialists that I can confidently join you."

"Berliner-Volkszeitung", Berlin, May 8th 1930

Action: This mockery of Prince August Wilhelm's connection to the Hitler Party in 1930 should be contrasted with the following statement by the Prince, which he made on July 27th, 1933 in Ansbach, that discuss the reasons for his conversion to the National Socialist German Workers' Party:

"Despite my origins, I feel like I'm just a simple party comrade, a German who fights for the greatness of his people. The earlier parties lacked a guiding ethical foundation that could lead to victory. Only Adolf Hitler created it with the merging of socialism and nationalism. This was the only way an entire people could celebrate May Day... National Socialism is a constant willingness to sacrifice for the people and the fatherland."

Adolf

"The chief of the wild headhunter tribe after the Battle of Leipzig - in full war finery."

"Ulk", Berlin, October 7th 1930

Ink: On September 25th, 1930, Hitler stated as a witness before the Reich Court in Leipzig that "heads would roll" in Germany after National Socialism came to power. This explanation caused the "Ulk" to create this truly funny caricature.

Action: After Hitler came to power, he allowed a number of former "heads" to "roll" into the concentration camps. This happened because he was determined to be a generous victor and because he had the desire to spare the healthy, constructive mass of the German people the horrors of a bloody reckoning with their opponents.

Berlin is Changing - on the Stock Exchange

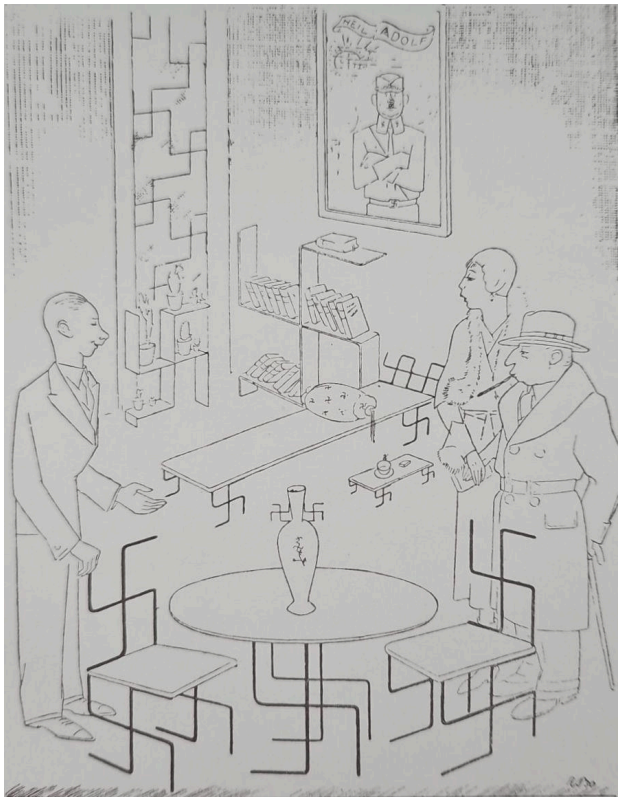
"The Berlin Stock Exchange Board gave Adolf Hitler the honorary protectorate. This festive event will henceforth be celebrated as the Day of Atonement (in German, Yom Kippur)."

"Simplicissimus", Munich, December 1st 1930

Ink: The picture wants to make you believe that Hitler's expected purge of the stock exchange after he came to power would probably be averted by the stock exchange board giving Hitler the honorary protectorate.

Action: The Berlin Stock Exchange board has now taken on a completely different face thanks to Hitler. However, most of its members depicted in this picture have now left Germany, which lives under the mottos of Hitler, postponing the previous mottos.

A Truly National Wine Night Gift - (A. Pichell)



"This room, in Adolf Hitler style!"

"Simplicissimus", Munich, December 22nd 1930

Ink: An attempt is being made here to degrade National Socialism by kitshing out the swastika in the footsteps of the "pure objectivity" that the same circles oversaw in Germany after 1918.

Action: Apparently, as early as 1930, the enterprising Jews sensed a new boom under National Socialism in the way shown in the picture. However, the new state destroyed this "business" for them, because in Germany any tasteless use of the swastika is punishable by the "Law for the Protection of National Symbols".

Palace, Palace!

Hitler in Venice: "Palace after palace. I must buy them all!"

"Vorwärts", Berlin, April 17th 1931

Ink: Hitler's purchase of the "Brown House" in Munich prompted the cartoonist to attribute megalomania to the leader, and the opposing press predicted imminent bankruptcy for the National Socialist Party.

Action: In addition to the Brown House, the NSDAP owned little else. In Munich there were a number of other houses for their management purposes, and many German cities have now received their party headquarters.

Hitler Advances

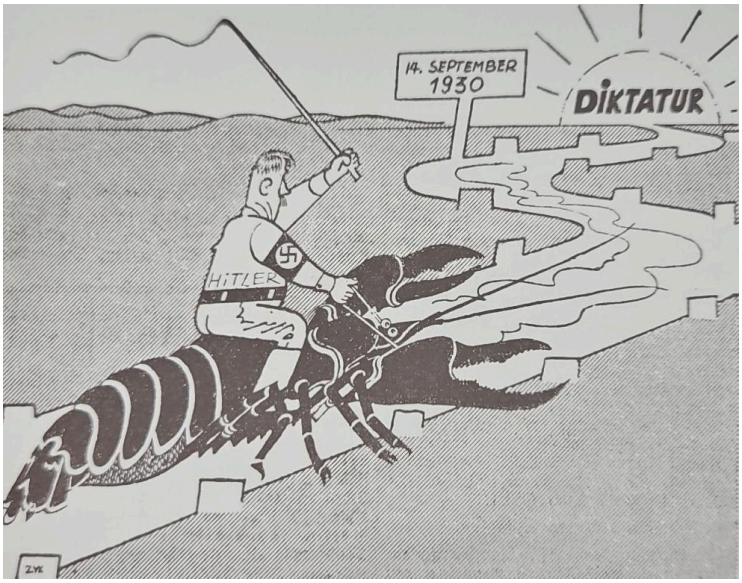


Image Translation: September 14th 1930 - Dictatorship

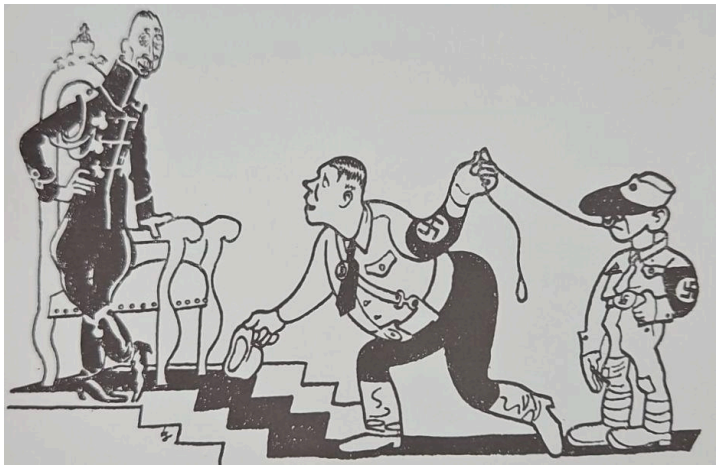
"Since September 14th, 1930, the National Socialist Party has steadily come closer to its goal!"

"Vörwärts", Berlin, April 28th 1931

Ink: On September 14th, 1930, the National Socialist Party had won 107 seats in the Reichstag compared to the previous 12 seats. As a result of the new rules of procedure, this Reichstag faction was very limited in its cooperation and therefore refused any kind of cooperation and stayed away from the meetings. The cartoonist refers to this fact by using this situation to prophesy that the party is going backwards like a cancer and will never achieve dictatorship with its tactics.

Fact: The course of events has refuted this prediction. In fact, Hitler and his National Socialist "cancer" have ultimately advanced so quickly that his opponents not only marched off sunward, but have disemboweled themselves.

Hohenzollern-National Socialists



"It is now time to bring the confused masses back to the monarchical tradition."

"Vorwärts", Berlin, May 21st 1931

Ink: Here Hitler is mocked as a prince's servant.

Action: Many princes and princes' sons have willingly and happily subordinated themselves to Hitler for years. Nevertheless, Hitler publicly declared in 1933 that the question of the monarchy could not now be discussed in Germany. No royal servant would ever act like that.

"A wide variety of circles are calling for Hitler's expulsion. We resolutely oppose this demand! One cannot want to damage our relations by forcing this man on any state!"

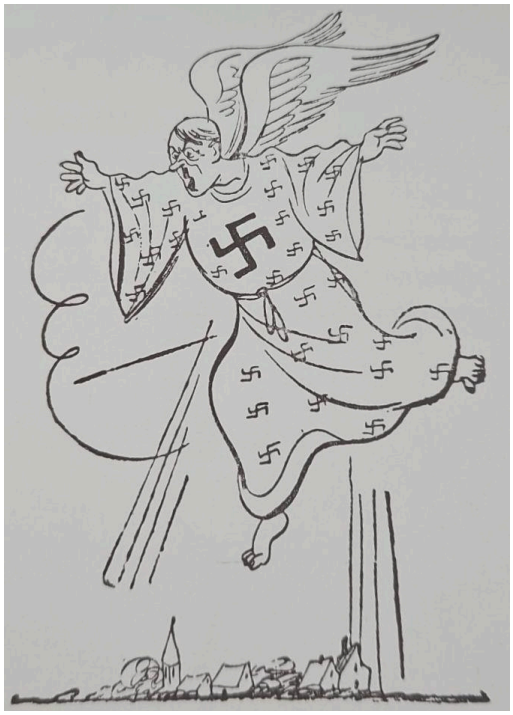
"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, June 6th 1931

Today's Germany has every reason to sincerely thank those who ensured that Hitler remained in the fatherland.

The only thing that remains strange is why these precautionary friends of the fatherland left Germany after "the man with the guillotine" came to power. Since today's Germany is extremely happy about the emigration of Hitler's opponents and they obviously assume that foreign countries are very happy to see them, all parts should only be satisfied with this course of events.

Sent by God...

The Nazi Prince August said the day before yesterday in a Nazi meeting: "Hitler was sent by God to the German people…"



From heaven high, that's where he came from... What competition for the monarchs by the grace of God!

"8-Uhr-Abendblatt", Berlin, June 18th 1931

Ink: The illustrator wrongly mocks Prince August Wilhelm's remark. The fact is that millions of Germans are already praising Hitler's appearance and his work as a gift from heaven.

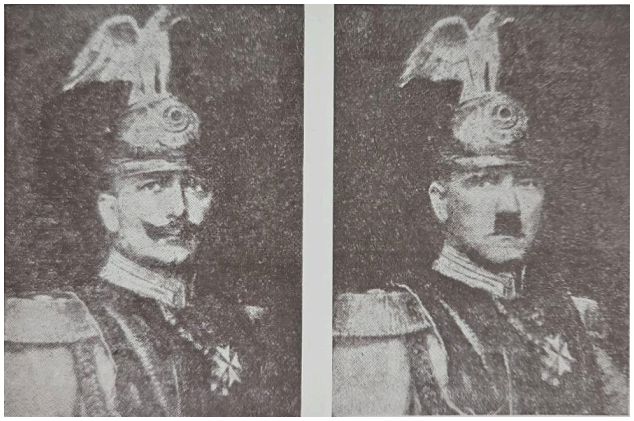
"The responsibility is getting closer and closer. The shorter the time, the longer Adolf's face becomes."

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, June 20th 1931

Ink: This image comes from the "Wahren Jacob", a weekly magazine of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Action: There is no doubt that the "long faces" have been made by the true descendants of the Old Testament Jacob for several months now.

Like Two Peas in a Pod…



Wilhelm II, Adolf I

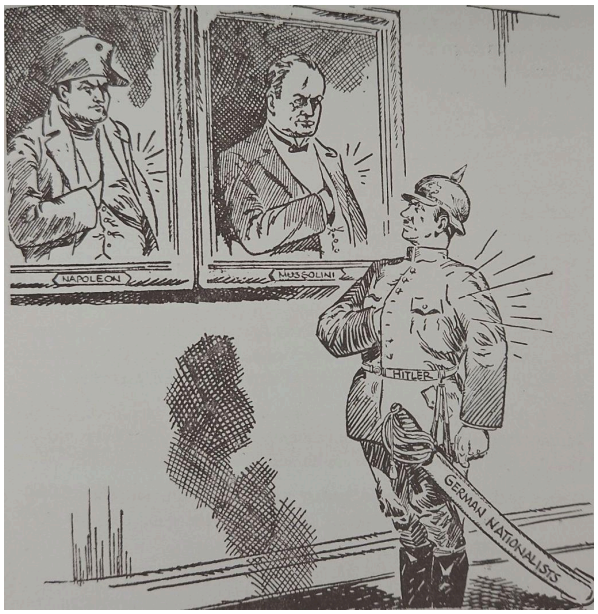
"8-Uhr-Abendblatt", Berlin, October 16th 1931

Ink: Here again an attempt is made to show that Hitler means a Germany full of weapons, and therefore supposedly disrupting European peace.

Action: On July 15th, 1933, Hitler took part in the "Four Power Pact", which is intended to secure European peace for ten years. He does this even though Germany's situation is the most dangerous of all due to its complete defenselessness.

The Age-Old "Itch"!

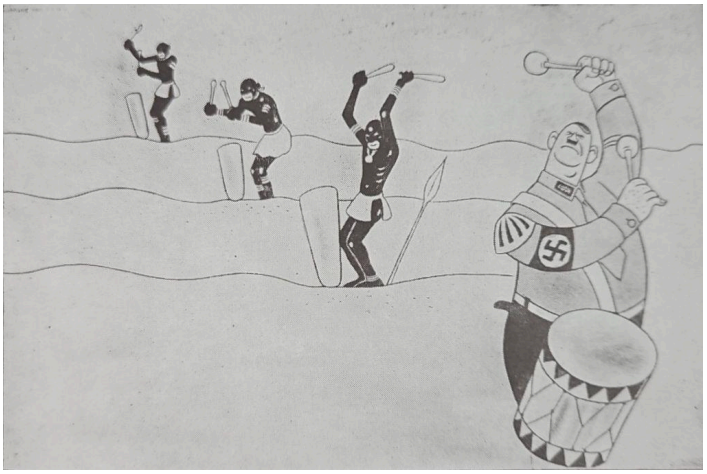
(The desire to ape old role models)



"Daily Advertiser", Ohio USA, October 1931

Ink: This cartoon makes an obvious attempt to portray Adolf Hitler as a comedian-like, vain imitator of great role models.

Action: In all reverence for the tradition of historical personalities, Hitler went his own way to become People's Chancellor - and as such continues to pursue it independently.



"They call Mr. Hitler the drummer. Drumming has always been the most primitive form of communication!"

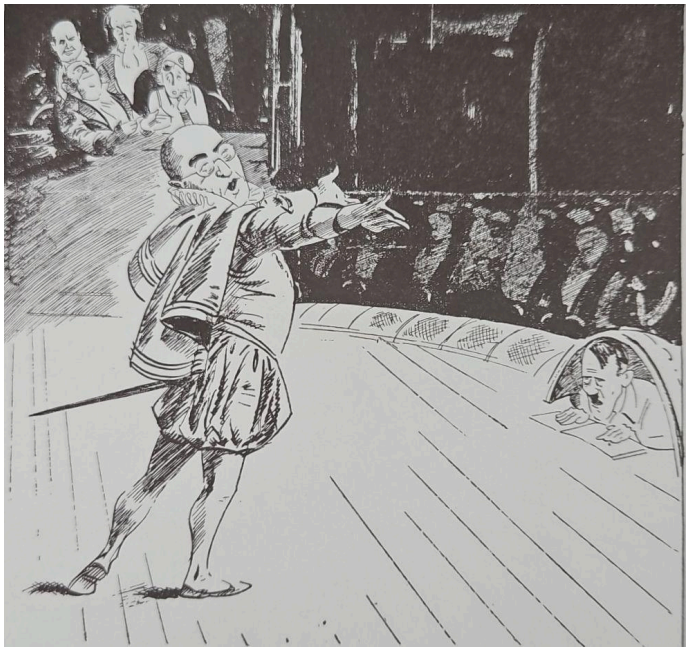
"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, November 1931

The historic achievement of the National Socialist movement and its goal was to bring together the German people, who had been divided as a result of the class struggle, in a moment of complete understanding. Minister Dr. Goebbels expressed this on July 29, 1933 at the German gymnastics festival in Stuttgart with the following words:

"Spirit and strength are no longer opposed to each other in Germany - the proletarian no longer clenches his fist threateningly against the bourgeoisie; the citizen no longer insults the worker; we are no longer torn apart in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg; there is no longer a gap between Germans tribes; a German no longer says he is a citizen, a proletarian, a Catholic or a Protestant when asked what he is; today, for the first time in our two thousand year history, this question is answered by 66 million people with one sentence: 'We are Germans!'
Isn't it a miracle that only two years ago, the Jewish newspapers were mocking the genius of Richard Wagner, and today the united people are going to Bayreuth to pay him homage…"

Pursuing this goal of understanding among all Germans using all means of propaganda was a duty for those who had set themselves this task.

The High Word is Out



"Haagsce Post", Haag, January 16th 1932

Ink: This cartoon claims that Hitler was Brüning's prompter.

Action: The editor has not been able to determine the extent to which the claim is correct. But, it is undeniable that on every stage the prompter determines the actor's exit.

Hitler's Prayer

"Dear God, make me pious so that I can join the government!"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, February 13th 1932

What "Der Wahre Jacob" wrote here came true quicker than they would’ve liked, and the Antichrists have realized that God is not to be mocked.

How Mr. Hitler uses the word "legal"!

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, February 27th 1932

Ink: The image assumes that Hitler will break his promise of legality and abuse the SA to seize power.

Action: On September 25th, 1930, Hitler stated as a witness before the Reich Court in Leipzig:

"The National Socialist movement will seek to achieve its goal in this state by constitutional means. The constitution only prescribes the methods, but not the goal. In this constitutional way, we will try to obtain decisive majorities in the legislative bodies in order to cast the state in the form that corresponds to our ideas, in the moment we succeed in doing so."

Hitler kept his promise! On the basis of the "decisive majority" that the National Socialist German Workers' Party had "achieved in the legislative bodies", Hitler was legally offered power on January 30th, 1933 and took over - he is now in the process of "casting the state in the form" that corresponds to the ideas of National Socialism.

Hitler's Dream

"Ulk", Berlin, March 3rd 1932

Ink: What the cartoonist depicts here in March 1932 as Hitler's eccentric and ridiculed dream was…

Action: on March 21, 1933 - but in the most dignified form - achieved on Potsdam Day.

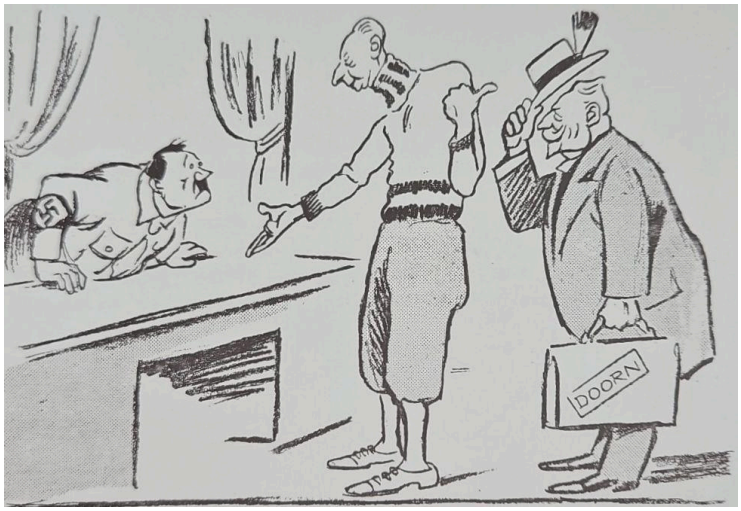
Image Translation:
Here rests
The German people
Rest in peace Third Reich
"No doubt about it: Adolf Hitler would have been the third president of the Reich."

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, March 12th 1932

Ink: Here, "Der Wahre Jacob" prophesied certain death for the German people as a result of Hitler's seizure of power.

Action: Since Hitler came to power, trade and change have slowly begun to revive in Germany - the unemployment rate fell by 2 million in 4 months. Hitler had to realize that under the old system of his predecessors, 224,900 members of the German people had taken their own lives in recent years out of economic hardship.

News from the Brown House



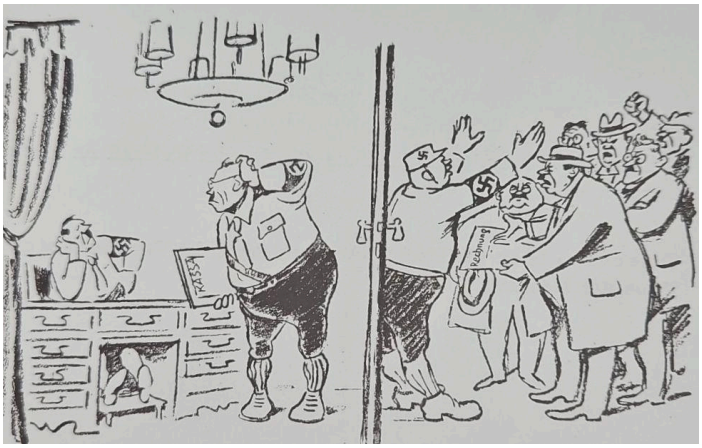
Crown Prince: "I'm voting for you too, because my dad wants to become emperor again in the Third Reich..."

"Ulk", Berlin, April 7th 1932

Ink: Similar to the caricature on page 45, Hitler is implied here to be the pacemaker of the monarchy.

Action: In his Reichstag speech of March 23rd, 1933, Hitler declared verbatim:

"The National Government therefore declares the question of monarchical restoration for the time being undiscussable."



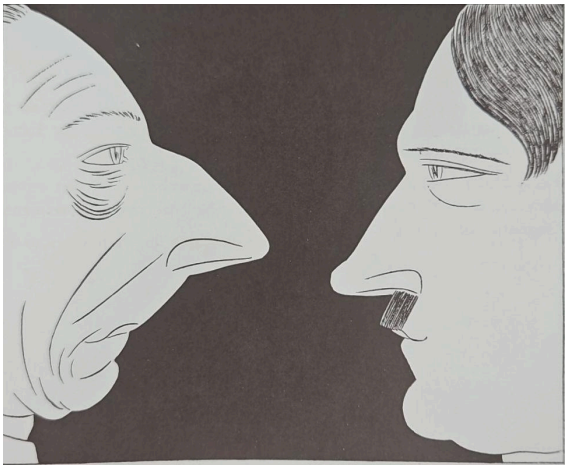
The head treasurer: "The creditors are storming the Brown House!"
The head oaf: "Tell them if they get nasty, I'll have their heads rolled in the Third Reich."

"Ulk, Berlin, April 7th 1932

Ink: In this picture, the "Ulk" of the Rudolf Mosse publishing house in Berlin seeks to delight its readers with the confident hope that the NSDAP would suffocate under debt.

Action: The witty April Fool's joke has, funnily enough, turned into reality at the Rudolf Mosse publishing house in July 1933.

The Merciless Ones



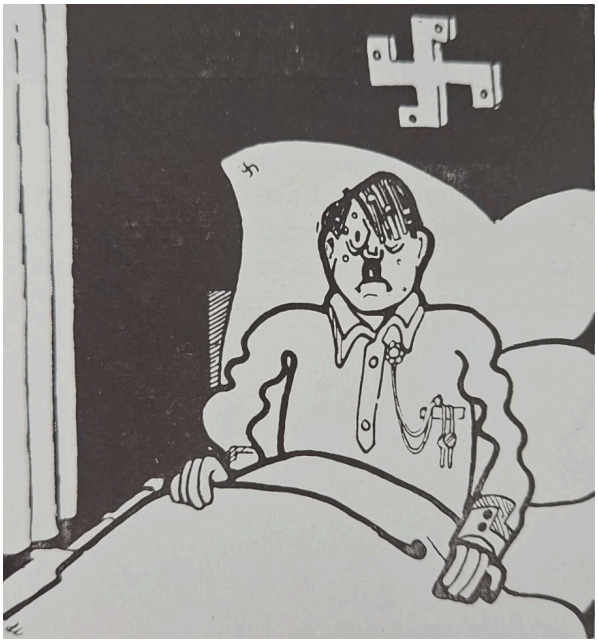
"Yes, Your Imperial Highness, it was more comfortable when you came to rule by the grace of the majority or by the grace of God." - "But unfortunately both are equally unreliable, dear Mr. Hitler..."

"Simplicissimus", Munich, May 1st 1932

Ink: Hitler never wanted to come to power by the "grace" of the majority.

Action: He came to power through the trust and love of the majority.

The Nightmare



"It's terrible to think that our voters are now demanding that I keep my election promises."

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, June 30th 1932

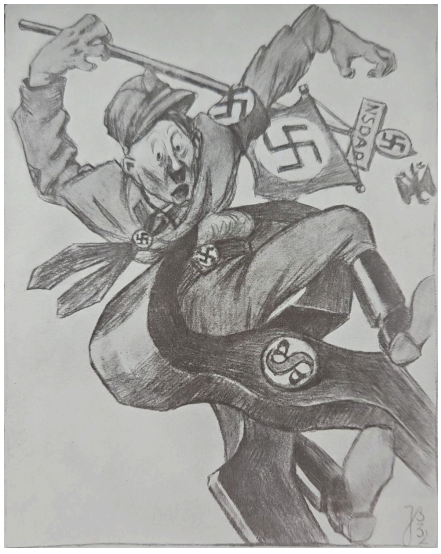
Action: In this caricature, the wish is the father of prophecy. To the annoyance of his opponents, Hitler consistently made no "election promises" at all. After his seizure of power, however, he fulfilled more of the hopes of his fellow Germans in the first few months than his opponents would have ever predicted.

"This is the ballot paper for Hitler"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, July 9th 1932

Ink: The establishment of the rule of the swastika in Germany will shatter Germany.

Action: Since the establishment of "swastika rule" in Germany, the German Reich has been more firmly united under constitutional law than ever before, and Hitler, as Chancellor, has a power that no German monarch or Chancellor had before him.



"The Social Democrats' motions triggered a feeling of trepidation in the NSDAP"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, September 24th 1932

Action: Even before this ridiculous, alleged pincer of the Social Democratic Party of Germany on the National Socialist German Workers' Party could take effect, Hitler's hammer had smashed the SPD.

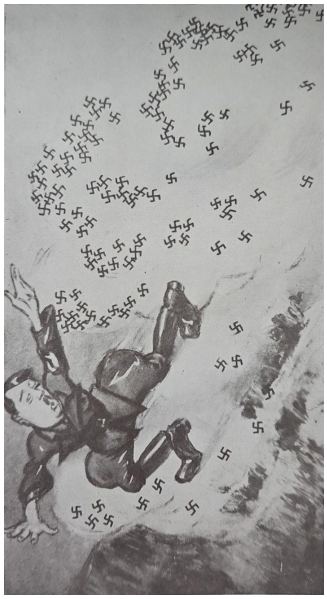
"Coalition negotiations…"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, September 24th 1932

Ink: Here the cartoonist is playing the prophet, saying that Hitler could not come to power without a coalition with the Center.

Action: Hitler not only came to power without a coalition with the Center, but also eliminated all parties, including the Center, a few months later. He declared publicly in Dortmund on July 9th, 1933: *"The parties have not passed temporarily - they have been eliminated for good."*

In the Avalanche



The Führer Hitler: "Don't lose your nerve! Things are looking up, dear comrade!"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, December 5th 1932

While the National Socialist German Workers' Party had won 320 seats in the Reichstag election of July 31st, 1932, its number of deputies fell to 196 in the election of November 6th, 1932. This decline was explained by the fact that, despite the fact that Hitler had not come to power in the summer with 230 deputies, the timid concluded that voting for National Socialism was hopeless. Overly clever people, like the illustrator, thought they predicted accurately that the party would now melt away like an avalanche. The picture deals with this view - and this view has proved to be "twisted".

However, the picture itself still shows the development of things correctly if you turn it clockwise. You can then see that Hitler and his band of supporters will very soon storm the opponents' bloc; in fact, it only took a few turns of the clock to storm the opponents' bloc (January 30th, 1933) and increase the number of seats from 230 to 288 (March 5th, 1933).

Winter sports in the Third Reich. Hitler's descent from the Kanzler-Höhe. ("Götz", Vienna.)

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, February 25th 1933

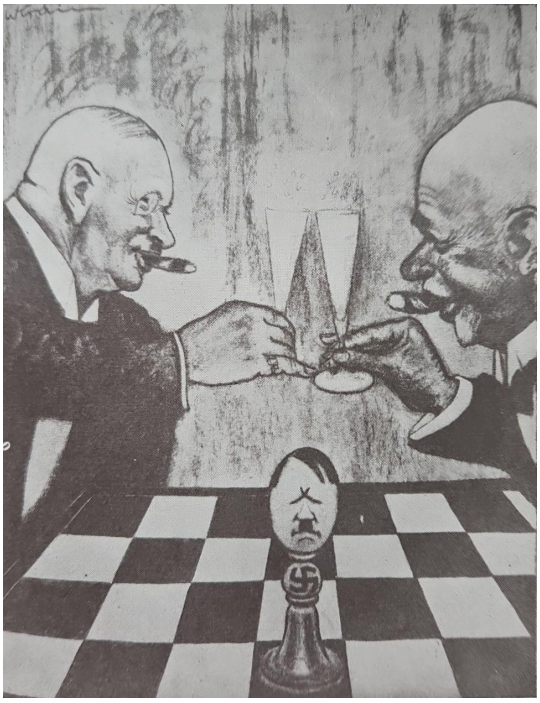
The mocker of February 25th, 1933, overlooked the fact that the winter of discontent caused by the National Uprising of January 30th, 1933, had to give way to a spring storm in Germany, and that this spring storm immediately gave the new government the solid ground of the visible will of the people as a secure rock under its feet instead of the slippery blanket of snow under which the old governments tried to conceal the actual conditions.

The Führer's Lament

"How can I be a dictator if nobody assists me!"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, December 31st 1932

Action: The indisputable successes achieved by Hitler since his seizure of power and recognition by the whole world provide the answer to the cartoonist's own question: either Hitler took his successful measures alone, or with the assistance of helpers. In the former, it would be proven that he needed none; in the latter, that he had them.



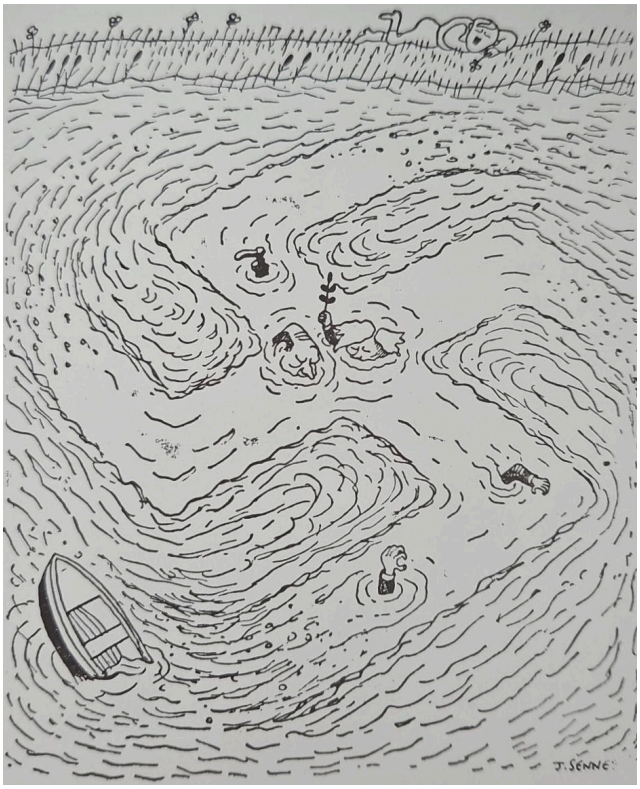
"Well, cheers then, Mr. Director General, to a happy new game!"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, December 31st 1932

The illustrator has the two characters in the caricature say: "Well then, cheers, Mr. General Manager, to a happy new game".

Action: The "game" has come to a happy end, and Hitler has won it, because power is completely in his hands. Hitler can no longer be checkmated in the chess game of German domestic politics, because he has all the "pawns", the ‘kings" and the "queens", but the opponents have already lost all of these as well as the red and black "rooks" - they’re about to concede defeat.

The Whirlpool



"L'Echo de Paris", Paris, February 2nd 1933

Ink: This caricature, drawn three days after Hitler's seizure of power, wants us to believe that European peace will now perish in the maelstrom of the swastika.

Action: Reality has proven the cartoonist wrong and will continue to do so.

Not the Most Comfortable Seat

"The Chicago Daily News", Chicago USA, February 2nd 1933

Ink: According to the picture, Hitler should rely solely on the armed might of the Reichswehr.

Action: Hitler does not sit on the top of a helmet, but is carried by the trust and the broad shoulders of the entire German people.

A Good Way to Find Out

"St. Louis Globe", St. Louis USA, February 4th 1933

Ink: Here - a few days after Hitler's seizure of power - it is shown how impossible and ridiculous it would be to think that Hitler could ride the unruly German horse.

Action: Hitler is not only sitting firmly in the saddle today, but he is also riding the German steed with great confidence, for which the Reich President recognized with joyful recognition. The "Times" in London wrote about this on July 24th, 1933: *"Hitler's worst enemies cannot deny the rebuilding successes he has already achieved."*

Hitler Reigns…

Image Translation: Four years!
"...and the people peer into the moon!"

"Rheinische Zeitung", Düsseldorf, February 7th 1933

Ink: This caricature is intended to ridicule the "four-year plan" to create jobs.

Action: After just four months of Hitler's government, over 2 million unemployed people in Germany were back to work.

To the Berlin Barber

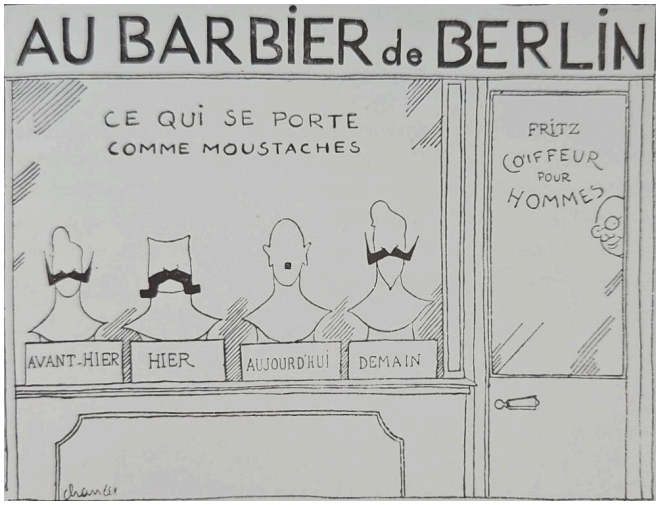


Image Translation: What to Wear as a Mustache:
The day before yesterday
Yesterday
Today
Tomorrow
Next door: Fritz Men's hairdresser
"Fashion is a perpetual cycle."

"L'Ami du Peuple", Paris, February 7th 1933

This typically Parisian caricature, which puts caricature at the service of superficial barbershop claptrap, says: "Fashion is a perpetual cycle". The day before yesterday, Wilhelm II; yesterday, Hindenburg; today, Hitler; tomorrow Wilhelm II." It also expresses the wish of the French newspaper "L'ami du Peuple" that the German people would still like to be "in fashion with the times."

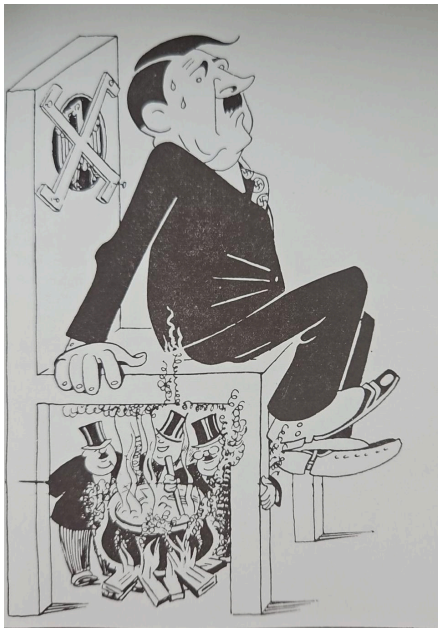
The Red Peril

The Old Consul (to Hitler): "This is a heaven-sent opportunity, my lad. If you can't be a dictator now, you never will be."

"The Montreal", Montreal, March 23rd 1933

Ink: According to the wording of the signature, the burning of the Reichstag on February 27th, 1933, triggered the idea even abroad that the "Red Danger" in Germany could only be quelled by Hitler with extraordinary powers.

Action: The "Red Danger" was finally banished by Hitler.

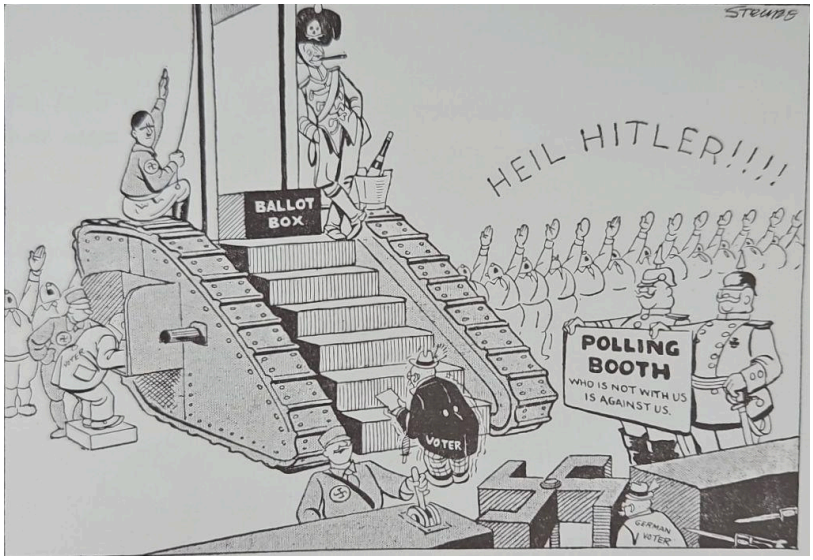


"Even if you sit warm, you often sit uncomfortably...!"

"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, March 4th 1933

Ink: The picture wants to express that the men of the November Democracy will make it impossible for Hitler to claim his seat as Chancellor.

Action: Hitler is sitting tighter than ever today. He solved the task of this picture by making these November men "sit down" as well. He is certainly sitting more "comfortably" than they are.



Vox Populi

"The Daily Express", London, March 4th 1933

Ink: The drawing attempts to diminish the value of the March 1933 election by giving the impression that the German people were threatened and raped when they cast their vote.

Action: The illustrator of this caricature, Struve, fails to mention that Germany has a secret ballot and that this precludes any influence on the voting process.

Hanging and Shooting

"Leningradskaja Pravda", Petersburg, March 4th 1933

Ink: This Russian caricature claims in image and text that the program of the Hitler government in Germany was hanging and shooting.

Fact: National Socialism rejects Bolshevik practices and fights against them. It is thanks to that alone that Germany has been spared the methods of hanging and shooting that have been the order of the day in Russia since 1917 and were used in Hungary and Munich during the Soviet period.

Pyromaniac

"New York World Telegram", New York, March 23rd 1933

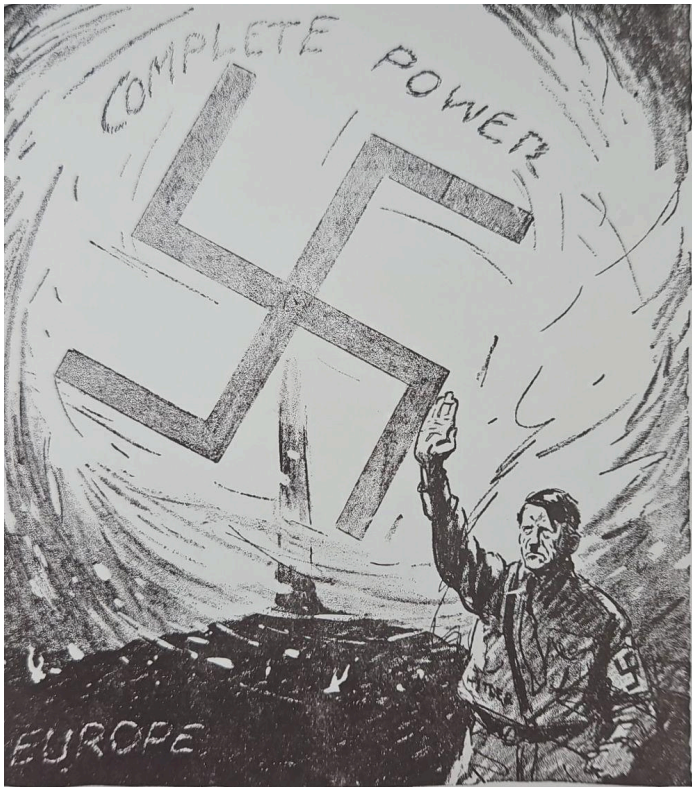
Ink: The final handover of all power to Hitler, based on the outcome of the Reichstag elections on March 5th, 1933, is depicted in the following two pictures as a dangerous undertaking. In one case, racial hatred, in the other, the transfer of power to the swastika in itself has the certain effect of embroiling Europe in bloody conflict.

The fact is that Hitler is filled in every sense with the idea of helping Germany to rebuild and prosper. All of his deeds to date clearly refute the draftsmen, and the words of Adolf Hitler's deputy in the National Socialist German Workers' Party, Rudolf Hess, spoken by him at the reception of the fascist youth in the "Brauen Haus" on July 26th, 1933, clearly reflect the Führer's fundamental view:

"Peoples who have secured internal order and builders on a large scale perhaps desire peace for further construction more ardently and more honestly than other peoples, for whom adherence to the liberalist

system brings ever new crises, whose unemployment figures continue to rise unabated and where, according to the old rule, the danger grows; that one day they will seek to divert attention from their internal difficulties through foreign policy adventures. Peoples who, like the German and Italian peoples, fight victorious "battles" against "unemployment" and victorious "grain battles" have no need to seek victories on the battlefield of weapons. It is therefore no coincidence that the "Four Pact" owes its existence to Mussolini's initiative on the one hand and Hitler's sympathetic understanding on the other, just as it is no coincidence that other states did not make it easy for Germany to sign this peace document."

Dangerous Fireworks



"New York World Telegram", New York, March 25th 1933

See page 58 for text.

All Fools' Day in Germany

Chancellor Hitler: "As a retaliation for the false statements by foreigners that we have been persecuting the Jews, I forbid you to enter this shop!"

"J'accuse!", London, March 23rd 1933

The day of the "Jewish boycott" in Germany, April 1st, 1933, which was the answer to the Jewish boycott and atrocity agitation - was not a fool's game but a serious warning. It therefore did not cheer up those affected but worried them. In the meantime, Hitler took measures to equalize the proportion of Jews in public offices to the "numerus clausus".

To justify this measure, the following statement from the "Daily Mail" in London on July 10, 1933 should be referred to: *"In the last days before Hitler took power, the number of Jewish civil servants in Germany was 20 times as many as before the war."*

To the Dark Ages

"The New York Times", New York, April 2nd 1933

Ink: The cartoonist claims here that Hitler, "The Führer", is leading the Germania he has shackled "back to the Dark Ages".

Action: Hitler's actions have caused Lord Rothermere to declare to the whole world in his "Daily Mail" on July 10th, 1933, 3 months after this pictorial prophecy: *"It is Germany's good fortune that it has found a leader who knows how to unite all the strongest forces of the country for the common good... Hitler has instilled into the national life the unconquerable spirit of blessed youth."*

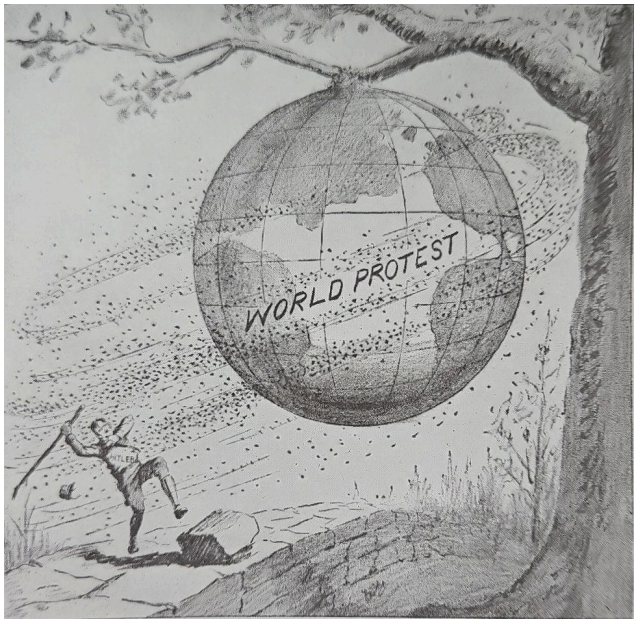
The Misfit

"The New York Times", New York, March 26th 1933

Ink: The claim here is that Hitler was a dictator in the sense of surviving pre-war militarism.

Fact: Today, after the demise of all political parties in Germany, Hitler's so-called dictatorship is based on the entire German people. That is why Hitler rightly declared at the Sachsentreffen Gauparteitag in Leipzig on July 16th, 1933: *"We do not want the state we are building to be protected by fortresses, but we want it to be protected by the many millions of living people."*

Hornet’s Nest!



"New York Evening Journal", New York, April 3rd 1933

Ink: The signature to this picture is a free translation into German:

"A man stirs up a hornet’s nest
And north and south and east and west
A countless and increasing throng
Pours out in protest, swift and strong.

Round that misguided head the swarm
Indignantly resents the harm.
Wise men have learned that it is best
That all respect the hornet’s nest."

Action: Hitler took action against the organization of Bolshevism in Germany, the Communist Party. It was not his fault that there was a remarkably large number of Jews among its leaders. He saw no reason to stop persecuting the Communist leaders just because of this fact. A certain section of the world press then provoked the "swarm of hornets" of "world opinion" to outrage by creating the impression that Hitler was staging "Jewish pogroms".
The swarm of hornets will calm down again, especially when it becomes clear that Hitler will not be influenced by it in his fight against the Jewish leaders of Bolshevism and that the world will not be deceived about the truth.

"The Nation", New York, April 5th 1933

Ink: The picture wants to say that Hitler is inciting war.

Action: On July 15th, 1933, Hitler signed the "Four Power Pact" through the German ambassador in Rome, which has secured the peace of Europe for ten years; this achievement was made through the efforts of England, France, Italy and Germany.

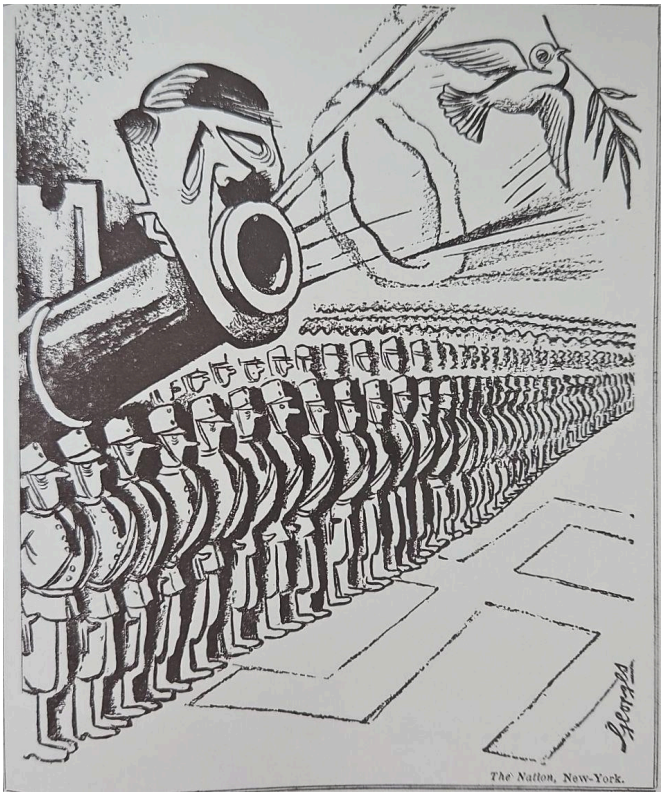
"The more things change, the more they stay the same…"

"Je Suis Partout", Paris, May 6th 1933

Ink: In the two following pictures it is claimed that Hitler was the pacemaker of so-called militarism, that his alleged love of peace was untrue. In truth, war lurked behind the swastika and behind the SA and SS.

Action: On May 17th, 1933, Hitler solemnly declared the German government's desire for peace before the German Reichstag. On the same day, President Roosevelt publicly expresses his approval of this declaration.

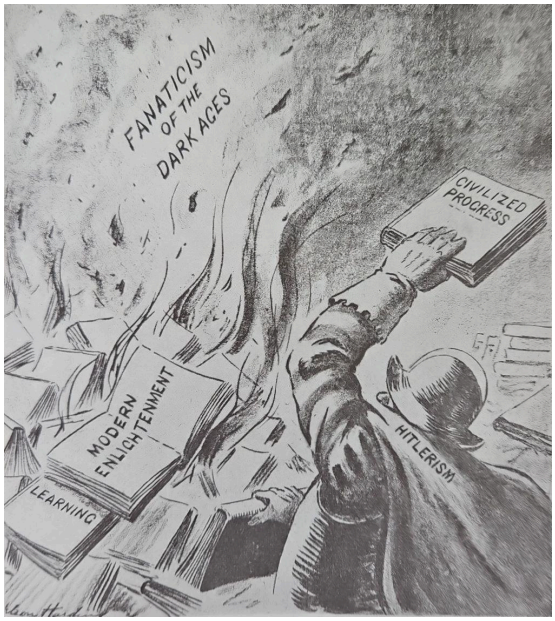
On July 15th, 1933, Germany concluded the so-called "Four Power Pact" with England, Italy and France in Rome, which is intended to secure peace in Europe for 10 years.



"The Nation", New York, early 1933

See page 66 for text.

"The Throwback"



"Once again the fires of hatred
And of ignorance are kindled.
Once again are flames seen rising
From books given to destruction.
And the hurling of these volumes
Into blazing conflagrations
Is a throwback to dark ages,
After centuries of progress."

"Times-Union", Albany, New York, May 12th 1933

Ink: In this picture it is claimed that Hitler is having the achievements of modern civilization destroyed in the fire of medieval fanaticism; in the next picture Hitler is equated with the infamous Emperor Nero.

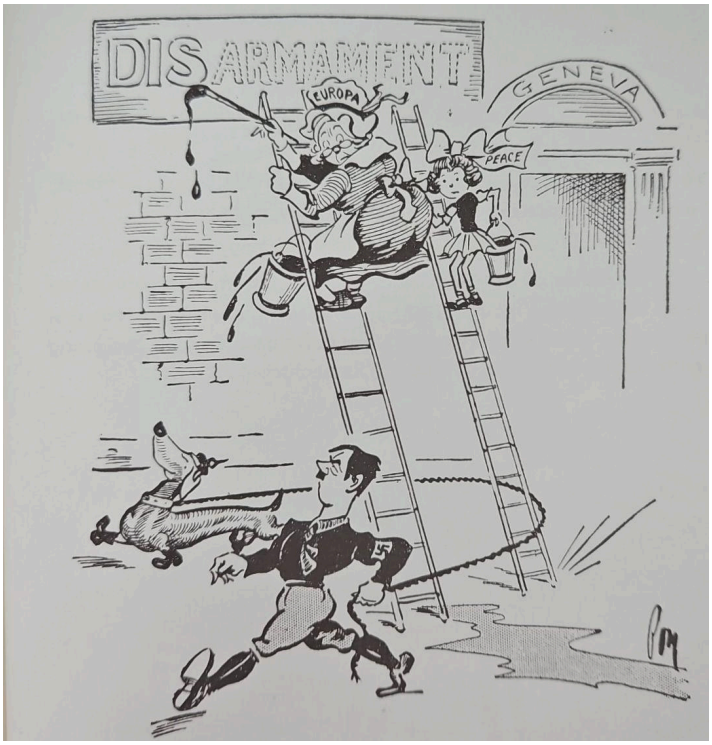
Action: The public burning of corrosive Marxist and Communist smut and trashy literature by German youth in May 1933 not only meant the liberation of Germany from alien cultures, but was also a defense against Communism and Bolshevism for the good of Europe.

A Nero - in paper

"L'Intransigeant", Paris, May 1933

See page 68 for text.

Mind Where You're Going!



"Daily Mail", London, May 16th 1933

Ink: According to the picture, Hitler is supposedly endangering disarmament and peace.

Action: Germany's co-signing of the "Four Power Pact" on July 15th, 1933 actually secured peace in Europe for ten years. As early as May 22nd, 1933, Hitler declared in Kiel: *"We want peace, perhaps more than anyone else, because we need it to create bread for our millions of unemployed fellow citizens."*

Germany Above All Else!

"Now we are happily as popular as we were in 1914!"

"Le Rire", Paris, early 1933

Ink: "Le Rire" tries to prove with this picture that there is a united front against Hitler.

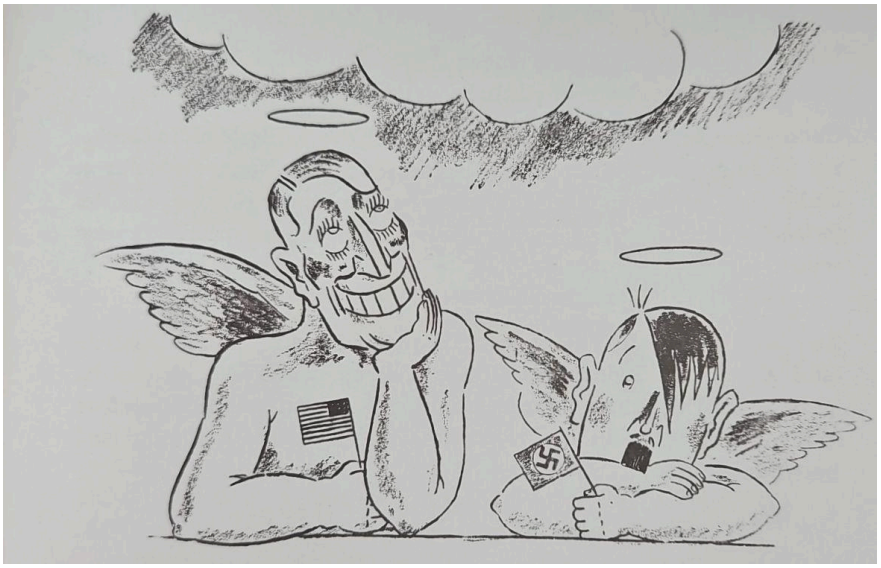
Action: Hitler's powerful organizational work within Germany was shown when, on July 15th, 1933, a united front of the three powers, England, Italy and France alongside Germany went to secure European peace ("Four Power Pact").

"From the newspapers: The number of political associations in Germany has decreased."

"Aksam", Istanbul, May 9th 1933

Ink: The author of this picture is making a mistake. The purpose of political associations is to unite like-minded people.

Action: If Hitler's successes after he came to power eliminated outdated political associations, Germany may be weaker in terms of the number of its political associations, but it undeniably stronger in terms of the unity of its political will.

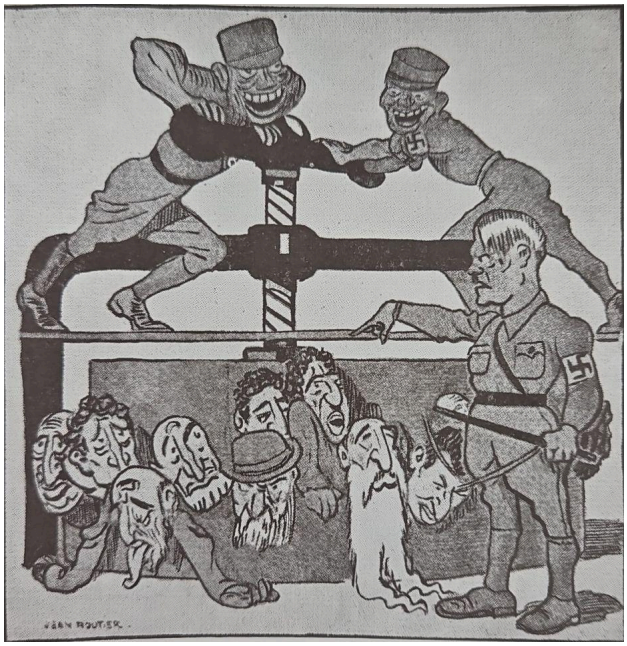


Raphael's little angels of peace: "That must be a piece of heaven."

"Ekstrabladet", Copenhagen, May 18th 1933

Ink: Here the Copenhagen paper mocks Hitler's declaration of peace in his great Reichstag speech of May 17th, 1933.

Indeed, on the same day, President Roosevelt publicly declared his approval of and confidence in Germany's peace intentions.



"If foreign countries accuse us of barbarism, they will tighten the screw a little more!"

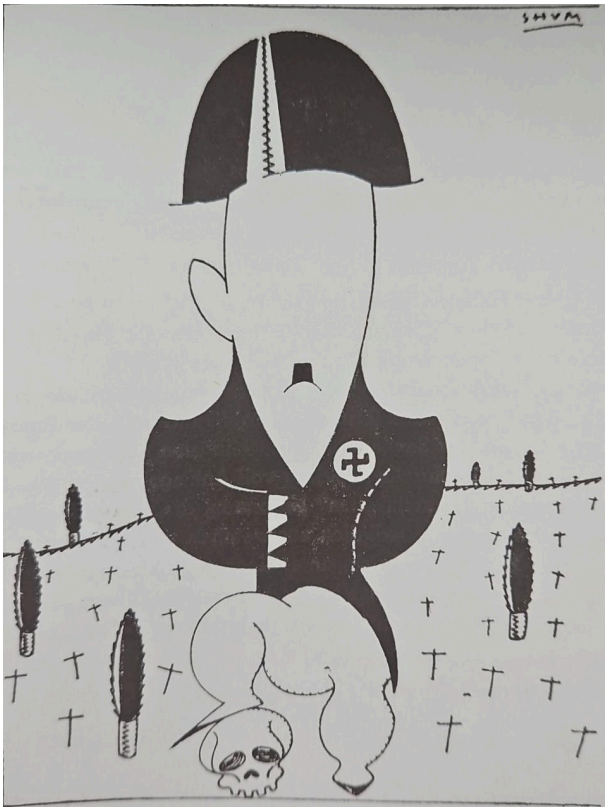
A French newspaper in Cairo, Egypt, May 1933

Ink: Here the Jewish press claims that Hitler set up a "Jewish press" in Germany and had the Jews tortured.

On July 10th, 1933, the Daily Mail in London commented on these kinds of outrageous lies: *"The most insidious slander against National Socialism is to be found in the very circles of the (British) public and the (British) press in which the Soviet regime is most eagerly praised."*

The fact is that until Hitler seized power there was a strong Jewish press in Germany (Mosse, Ullstein, etc.), which the Jews used to press and torture the Germans mentally and politically for decades. It was only through Hitler that any kind of Jewish press was eliminated in Germany.

Hitler, the Peacemaker



A Spanish newspaper, in early 1933

Ink: This caricature, which depicts Hitler as the Napoleon of the present, whose appearance is characterized by burial mounds and crosses of death, is too sufficiently refuted by Chancellor Hitler's peace policy to merit attention. It is only reproduced here for the sake of its artistic content.

Action: *"Any unbiased person who visits Germany even briefly can immediately see that the spirit of Adolf Hitler and National Socialism is grossly misinterpreted in the foreign press."* (Robert Cromie, owner of the "Vancouver Sun" newspaper, influential in western Canada, July 1933).

Hitler himself classically refuted the insinuation of this image on September 3rd, 1933 at the Nazi Party Congress in Nüremberg with the words: *"We have no need to rehabilitate the honor of our people on the battlefield before history. Nobody took it from us there."*

The Allies

"Waak", Amsterdam, June 5th 1933

Ink: The picture is meant to imply that Hitler's rule meant the murder of his opponents by making a pact with death.

Action: Hitler's opponents had over 300 murdered National Socialists on their consciences. Incidentally, on July 10th, 1933, the London daily newspaper "Daily Mail" wrote as follows:

"The most insidious slander against National Socialism is to be found in the very circles of the (British) public and the (British) press in which the Soviet regime is most eagerly praised. They have begun a noisy campaign of accusations against the "National Socialist atrocities", which, as any visitor can quickly see, consist merely of a few isolated acts of violence, such as are inevitable among a great nation one and a half times the size of ours. But these acts of violence have been generalized, multiplied and exaggerated in order to create the impression that National Socialist rule was a bloodthirsty tyranny."

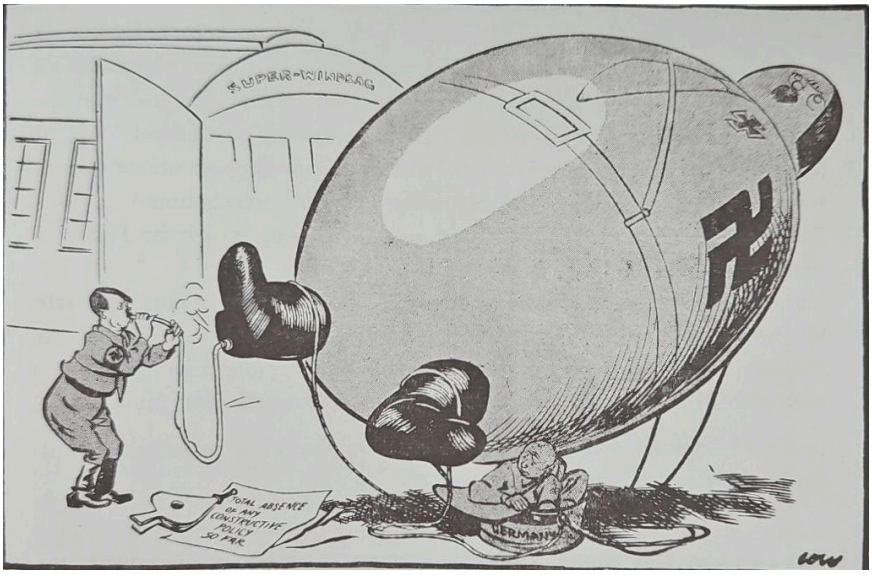
"And that, ladies and gentlemen, is the end of the revolution!"

"Neuer Vorwärts", Karlsbad, July 23rd 1933

Ink: The "Neue Vorwärts", the successor to the former official organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, published the adjacent cartoon on July 23rd, 1933.

Action: If any proof was needed that the SPD heads had not yet grasped the meaning and content of the National Revolution of the Hitler movement, this account provides it. For the same applies to the national uprising of Germany:

"If you don't feel it, you won't achieve it."; "It is a revolution in the best sense of the word, insofar as it not only changes people, but also their relationship to things and circumstances and the perspective from which their entire existence, in all its reflections and shades. Reducing this revolution to the simplest denominator means nothing other than replacing the unrestrained individualism of the past century, which has been taken to excess, with a way of thinking and feeling that is bound to the people and does not see the individual as the center of all things and events, but rather the people as a whole with its proud and imperious demands on the omnipotence of life." (Dr. Goebbels: radio speech at the performance of "Die Meistersinger" in Bayreuth on August 6th, 1933).



"All blown up and nowhere to go"

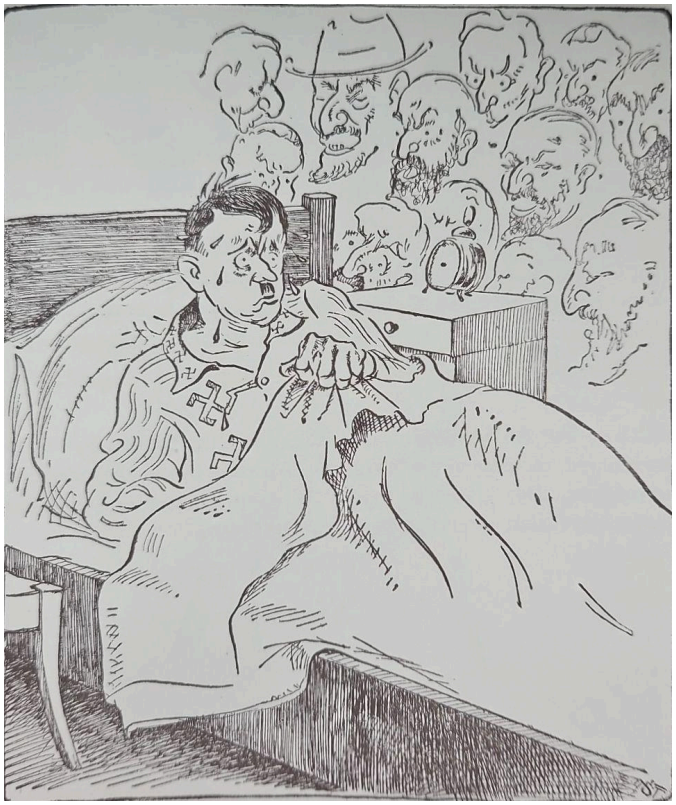
"The Evening Standard", London, June 26th 1933

Ink: This cartoon misses itself, mocking Hitler for deliberate pomposity and aimlessness.

Action: A publication by the leader of the Hungarian Catholics, Prelate Bela Turi, in the newspaper "Nemzeti Ujsag" in August shows how completely different the image of the Führer is in reality:

"An uncanny energy is stored up in the stars of the new German state order. In all fields, in science, warfare, technology, in the field of cultural and economic development; in a word, in the thousandfold fields of work of life, Hitler has expert, educated men at his disposal, yet everyone receives the impulse to see as if every plan, every thought in its original cell had sprung from Hitler's soul."

Hitler’s Nightmare



"These days a Jewish citizen in Poland, Moses Hitler by name, has turned to the court in Warsaw to change his name. He said that he had been boycotted by a number of stores because of his name, and that his 10-year-old son was being beaten by his playmates for the same reasons. His 21-year-old son had had to break off his engagement because his fiancée refused to take the name Hitler. The court allowed Moses Hitler to change his name to Moses Hiller. Incidentally, it is reported from Warsaw that about 50 Jews have registered with the Polish registry office these days, all bearing the name Hitler, and seeking permission to change their names as soon as possible." (Newspaper report)

The picture is therefore intended to give the impression that the name "Hitler" is a Jewish name.

Action: The name "Hitler" is, demonstrably, extremely rare. The story about the Jewish name is obviously a lie. If it were true, the dropping of this name by Jews would only be welcomed from the German point of view. Incidentally, whenever someone has prevailed against them, the Jews have always brazenly claimed that the person in question was a Jew: e.g. Wagner, Brahms.

The First Victory

"J’accuse!", London, Summer 1933

Ink: This picture accuses Hitler of beheading Jews, and has already entered the field of atrocity propaganda, which draws its material from German Marxist traitors inside and outside Germany.

Action: The antisemitism of the National Socialist movement in Germany is a completely bloodless defense against an intolerable alienation. At most, Jews in Germany "lose their heads" themselves out of nervousness - and a guilty conscience.

The Job Creation Theater

"Die Aktion", Paris, June 22nd 1933

Ink: This nine-act job-creation play ends with the statement that Hitler will certainly not achieve more than his predecessors.

Action: Hitler achieved that within the first six months of his government 2 million unemployed found work and bread. On July 11th, 1933, the International Labor Office in Geneva declared with regard to world unemployment that the reduction in unemployment in Germany under Hitler's chancellorship, as determined by an international authority, was nothing short of sensational, and that Hitler had so far been the most successful in combating the evil of unemployment.

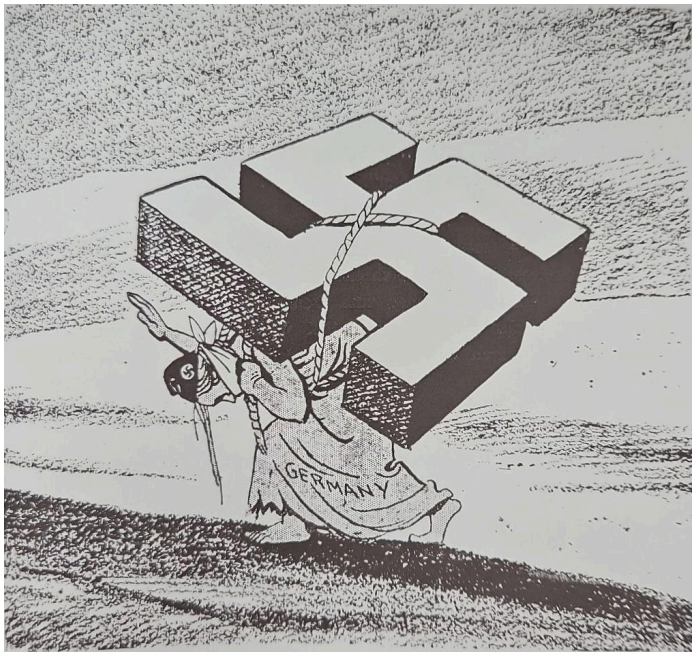
Hitler, the People and Heavy Industry

The Reich Chancellor's sigh of relief: "Now I don't even know whether I'm a Bolshevik or a capitalist!"

"Wiener Sonn- und Montagszeitung", Wien, July 24th 1933

Ink: The wish is the father of the prophecy that Hitler, in possession of power, will indulge in the same excesses as the "champagne and caviar big shots" of the Marxist era of 1918-1933.

Action: Every child knows that Hitler is not only a vegetarian, but also a teetotaler, and that he leads his life according to the Spartan principles of simplicity and self-restraint. It is due to this exemplary simplicity of the Führer in all things of life that Hitler is today a phenomenon of popularity unprecedented in German history.

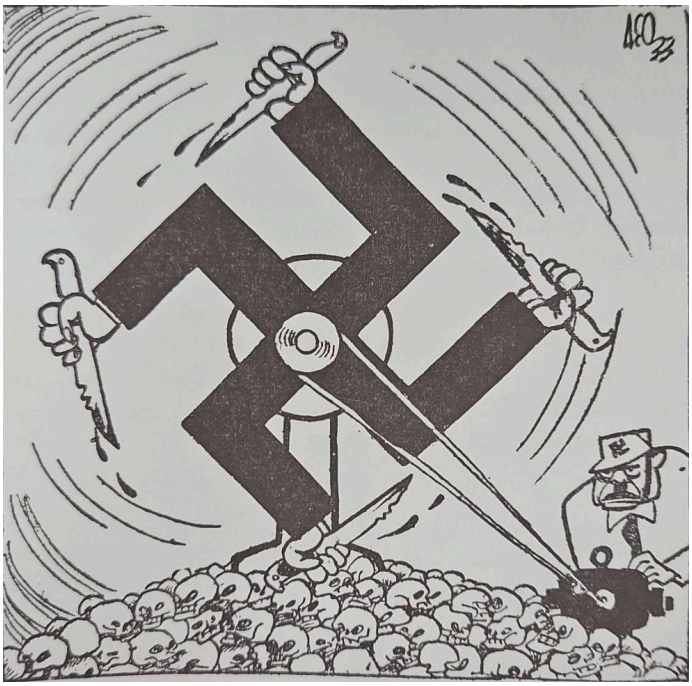


"Where to?"

"The Daily Express", London, June 29th 1933

Ink: This drawing means that Germany is making its way to Golgotha under the swastika and will perish under this cross.

Action: Since the transfer of power to the National Socialists, Hitler's government has accomplished achievements that led the Englishman Lord Rothermere to make the following public statement in his newspaper "Daily Mail" on July 10th, 1933: *"It is fortunate for Germany that it has found a leader who knows how to unite all the strongest forces of the country for the common good."*



"The meat chopper has been put into operation!"

"Leningradskaja Pravda", Petersburg, March 17th 1933

Ink: This Russian cartoon has the caption "The meat chopper has been put into operation."

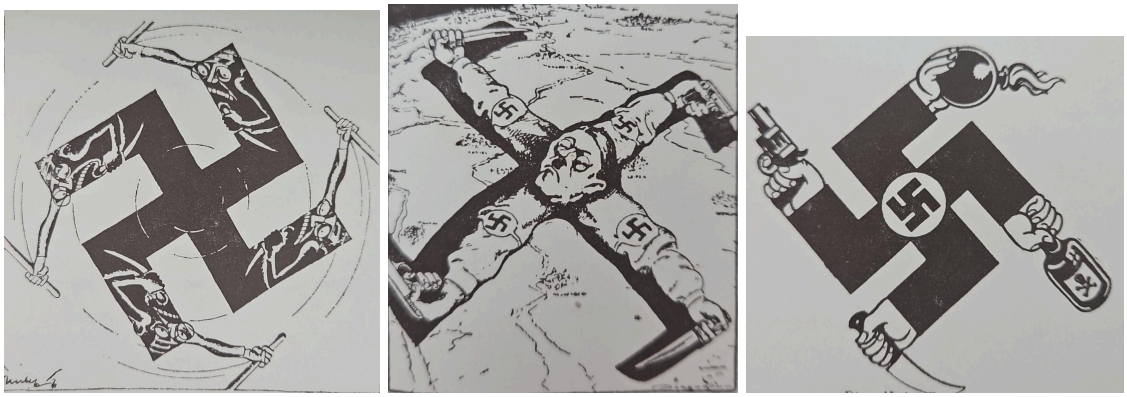
Action: How much must the Russian population be deprived of the truth if a government whose tyranny has claimed the lives of almost two million people can even dare to compare the German uprising of 1933 with its communist bloodlust.

"The Hatred Against the Swastika"

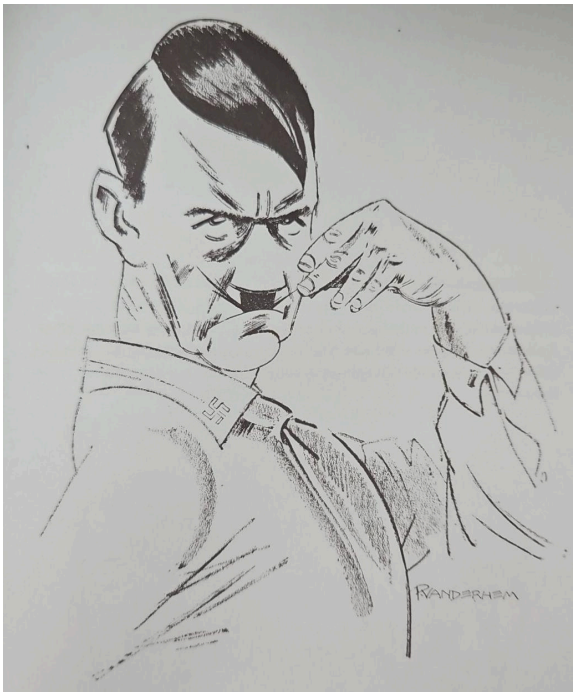
While in the drawing below, of Dutch origin, the Führer appears stylized as a living swastika, the hatred against the swastika as the symbol of the nationalist will has developed in the other three illustrations into obviously morbid exaggerations of unbridled slander. "Even if it is madness, there is a method to it."

The latest acrobatic act: "The swastika"

"Haagsche Post", Haag, June 1933



"Der Wahre Jacob", Berlin, from the "Notenkracker", Amsterdam, 1933



"It has been achieved!"

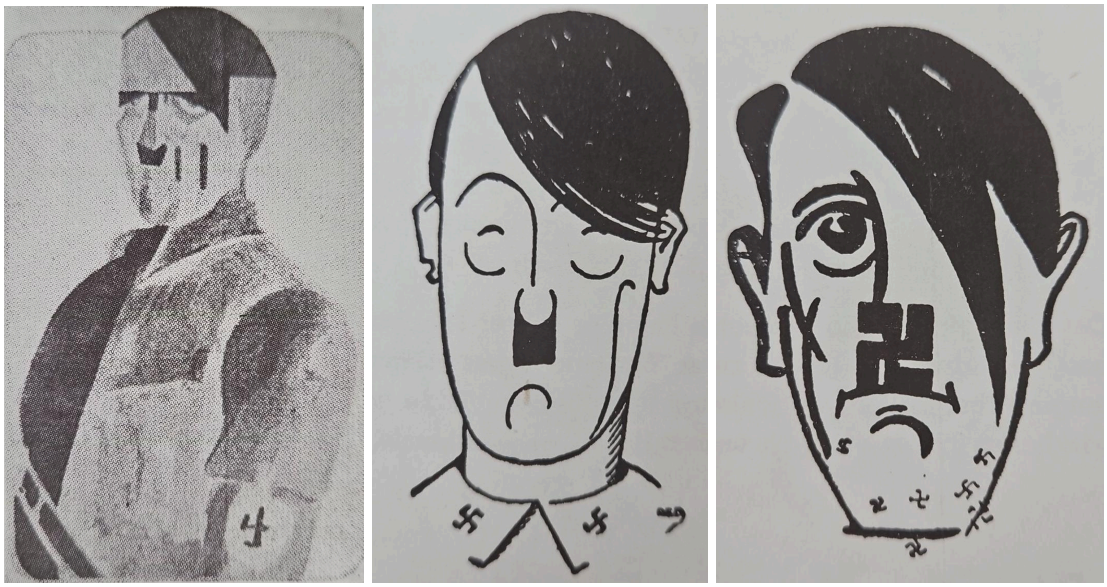
"Haagsche Post", Haag, February 4th 1933

Ink: The cartoonist claims that Hitler, with his vain complacency, considers his goal achieved by taking over the government.

Action: According to his own declaration, Hitler did not achieve his goal with the seizure of power, but rather gained the starting point of the final goal for German rebirth.

How the Outside World Sees Him

Although the three foreign portraits of the Führer shown here distort the typical features of his face in a sometimes spiteful manner, they are not without artistic merit. From this, the justification and obligation to reproduce these drawings, which are valuable as contemporary documents, was derived.



An English Hitler caricature

"Daily Mirror", London, April 12th 1933

(2)

A French caricature

(3)

A Hungarian caricature

Action: The Havana newspaper "El Pais" announced to its readers in its April 18th, 1933 issue a forthcoming series of articles on Hitler's Germany by framing the three pictures of Hitler on the right with the following text:

"The Nazis are coming...!

Legions of brown shirts, carrying the swastika banner, make the German streets tremble... The Führer Adolf Hitler has now become the 'Iron Chancellor' of today... Rumors of persecution of the Jews and persecution of the other elements whom the Nazis consider their enemies have immediately arisen... The Church, the press and the freedom of the individual, have been subjected to the will of the Nazis... The 'Na Service', whose reports 'El Pais' has secured by contract, sent Milton Bronner on a 10-day trip to Germany to report on current conditions in Germany as he found them in the villages, following his personal observations in the four capitals... Bronner was in Frankfurt for a day during the consequences of the boycott of the Jews; he came to Leipzig, Hamburg and Berlin and saw the whole panorama of the Hitler government with the eyes of a competent reporter… The result of his observations is freshly and vividly collected in a series of topical articles, whose publication begins next Thursday exclusively in the morning edition of 'El Pais'."

Significantly, the paper believes it can best stimulate its readers' curiosity by announcing eyewitness reports on Hitler's Germany and juxtaposing a picture of the real Hitler with grossly distorted caricatures of Hitler.

"The political fashion"

Unknown Spanish newspaper in spring 1933

This drawing is less a malicious disparagement than a humorous comparison of Hitler with a traffic warden. Such officials are active today in all cultural states to maintain or restore orderly traffic - as "resting poles in the phenomena of flight".

In fact, since the transfer of power to Hitler, as if by magic, there has been an extraordinary improvement in general traffic safety and custom in Germany; not only peace and order but loyalty and faith have been restored. It is striking that in today's "democratic" Spain there is concern that this effect of Hitler's appearance could become "fashionable". Hitler also stands as the "resting pole in the flight of phenomena" insofar as many "phenomena" that had previously disturbed the inner peace and welfare of Germany have "fled" since he took power.

German readers!

"The song is over"!
You've all seen the pictures in this book;
follow your guide in this case too,
do what he does,
laugh as he laughs!

For the man who has always been,
who lives in time
and digs in his tracks
in his century,
whatever he did and thought,
of a false world,
the louder they distorted him,
the more it admires him.

So whatever they spread about him,
He forces them to envy him.

R-R.

Newspaper List

8-Uhr Abendblatt; Berlin; Publisher Rudolf Mosse; democratically Jewish; circulation approx. 80,000

Advertiser; Tiffin (Ohio); circulation approx. 5,000

Aksam (The Evening); Istanbul; nationalist-republican, Turkish edition 15,000; French edition 10,000

Aktion, die (l'action); Paris; "Organization for the Defense of German Refugees and the Fight Against Hitler Fascism"; circulation unknown

L'Amidu Peuple; Paris; belongs to Francois Coty (Parfum-Coty); nationalist-anti-Bolshevik; circulation approx. 300,000

Los Angeles Times; Los Angeles (California); Times Mirror Co., Harry Chandler; republican; circulation 160 to 250,000

Berliner Volks-Zeitung; Berlin; Publisher Rudolf Mosse; democratically Jewish; circulation approx. 50,000

Chicago Daily News; Chicago; Walter A. Strong; Berlin reporter: Edgar Anselm Mowrer; republican; circulation approx. 450,000

Daily Express; London; belongs to the Beaverbrook Group; conservative; circulation approx. 2,000,000

Daily Mail; London; belongs to the Beaverbrook Group; conservative; anti-Russian; circulation approx. 1,200,000

Daily Mirror; London; belongs to the Beaverbrook Group; popular illustrated newspaper; circulation approx. 1,200,000

Daily Mirror; New York; popular illustrated newspaper; circulation approx. 580,000

L'Echo de Paris; Paris; The Simond Family (Jewish); Political Director H. Hirsch (Jew); nationalist organization of right-wing Catholics; circulation approx. 300 to 400,000

Ekstrabladet; Copenhagen; evening edition of "Politiken"; democratically Jewish; circulation approx. 35,000

Evening Standard; London; belongs to the Beaverbrook Group; conservative; circulation approx. 400,000

St. Louis Globe-Democrat; St. Louis; E. Lansing Ray; independent; circulation approx. 235 to 270,000

Haagsche Post; Haag; liberalist weekly newspaper; Jewish editor-in-chief, Georg Bernhard; circulation approx. 80 to 100,000

J'accuse; Diatribe of the "World Alliance for Combating Anti-Semitism"

Je suis partout; Paris; A. Fayard & Cie.; circulation unknown

Leningradskaja Pravda; Leningrad; owned by Bolshevik government; circulation approx. 125,000

The Literary Digest; New York political weekly magazine with no specific party affiliation

The Nation; New York; The Nation Inc., Oswald Garrison Villard Publishing House; radical left-wing, socialist weekly

Der neue Vorwärts; Karlsbad; Organ of the German Social Democratic Refugees in Czechoslovakia; circulation unknown

New York Evening Journal; New York; is part of the Hearst Group; circulation approx. 650,000

New York Evening Post; New York; is part of the Curtis-Martin Group; republican; circulation approx. 100,000

New York Times; New York; is part of the Ochs Group; democratic, decidedly pro-Jewish; circulation 400-700,000

New York World Telegram; New York; is part of the Seripps-Howard Group; independent; circulation approx. 400,000

Notenkraker; Amsterdam; Dutch joke sheet, supplement of the socialist daily newspaper "Het Volk"; circulation approx. 8,300

El Pais; Havana (Cuba); independent information sheet; circulation cannot be determined

Parris Soir; Paris; Donors: French arms industry and major banks; no fixed political direction; circulation approx. 500,000

Le Peristyle; Paris; Organ of the Union of Associated Stockbrokers

Punch; London; English funny paper; circulation approx. 400,000

Le Rempart; Paris; nationalist-chauvinist, openly anti-German; director Paul Levy (Jew); donor unknown, probably supported by the French arms industry; small circulation

Rheinische Zeitung (no longer published); Köln; organization of the former SPD

Rire, le; Paris; French funny magazine, published weekly; circulation approx. 60,000

Simplicissimus; Munich; Albert Langen; formerly liberal; circulation approx. 60,000

Ulk; Berlin; Rudolf Mosse, democratic Jew; weekly supplement to the Berliner Tageblatt; circulation approx. 250,000

Vakit (Zeit); Istanbul; Mehmet Asim Bey; affiliated with the Turkish government; circulation approx. 10,000

Volksrecht; Zürich; Social Democratic Press Union; organ of the Socialist Party of the Canton of Zurich; circulation approx. 23,000

Vorwärts; (no longer printed); Berlin; Former organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; social democratic

Vossische Zeitung; Berlin; Ullstein Publishing House; democratic; circulation approx. 30,000

Waak; Amsterdam; Weekly journal of the "Committee for the Defense against Anti-Semitism"; circulation unknown

Der Wahre Jacob; Berlin, Publisher of the "Vorwärts"; social democratic illustrated joke sheet supplement of the former Vorwärts; circulation approx. 60,000 (no longer printed)

Welt am Abend (no longer printed); Berlin; Kosmos publishing house; socialist-communist; circulation approx. 180,000

The editor of this book, Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl, in conversation with the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, President of the World Economic Conference, on the occasion of this meeting in London in June 1933.

Insofar as the pictures in this book appear to be poorly printed, it should be noted that the printing blocks were intentionally produced exactly according to the original sources (newspaper prints) without any embellishing improvements.

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The picture of the guide on the cover of this book and on page 171 comes from the publisher Jos. Huber, Diessen before Munich. It is also available there as a postcard. The photograph was created by: Erika Schmauss, Munich.